

Belgian Laces



BELGIAN LACES

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Our principal objective is:
Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

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Dear Friends,

I trust you have all survived Y2K and have started this new century on a happy note.

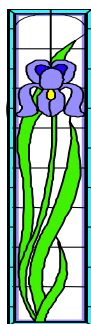
Unfortunately life doesn't stand still and we were saddened to hear from Micheline GAUDETTE that her mother passed away on Jan 22nd. We would like to extend our most sincere condolences to Micheline and her family.

The biggest story in the news about Belgium the past weeks has been that of the storybook marriage between Prince Philippe and Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz on December 4th, 1999.

History is not just past but it is also the present. How could we miss presenting Mathilde, who promises to be Belgium's most beautiful queen yet? Gail was in Belgium visiting her cousins in early December and she brought the story back with her. I will therefore keep my words to a minimum today.

I hope you will enjoy this issue and that you will continue to send in your articles and build the co-operative network our organization so depends on. Remember too, "Thank You"s go a long way!

Régine



In Memoriam

Sharing your sorrow, and hoping it will comfort you to know that many hearts reach out to you in sympathy and love

We regret to inform you of the passing away in Grivegnée, Belgium, of Marguerite (Rita) Elisabeth Jeanne THONET on January 22, 2000, at the age of 85. She was the widow of Joseph ORBAN, the mother of Lisette (MASSARD) KONINGS, Micheline (MASSART) GAUDETTE, Joseph ORBAN. The Grandmother of Michel and Jean Pierre KONINGS, Michael and John GAUDETTE. The Greatgrandmother of Frederic, Laetitia, Michael KONINGS, Josué KONINGS, Haley GAUDETTE. She was preceded in death by her beloved grandson Marc KONINGS

New Members

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Philippe et Mathilde.

By Etienne HERCOT, Obaix, Belgium

We were beginning to believe that Albert and Paola's oldest son would never marry. But life has a way of telling us not to give up. AT the beginning of September, rumors of an engagement for Prince Philippe were everywhere.

Yet the first information revealing the existence of a romance had left some observers prudent, even skeptical. It wasn't the first time the press had betrothed Prince Philippe.

He was supposed to have had eyes for Victoria of Sweden, Adriana Torres de Silva, Constanza of Austria, Sophie of Rumania, the daughters of King Juan Carlos of Spain...

It was also easy to picture him wedding some Belgian young ladies like Stéphanie de Lalaing or Sigrid Van Erps.

Each time, these were misleading clues that fed the papers. But on Friday September 10th, 1999 at 3:30pm, The Royal Palace decided to finally confirm the information that had been published by some of the press that morning. With a brief announcement, the Palace stated: « *The King and Queen have the great joy to announce Prince Philippe's engagement to*

Miss Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz. The wedding will be celebrated on December 4th, 1999 in Brussels ».

So the name of his heart's choice was Mathilde.

She was born on January 20th, 1973 in Uccle. Tall, brown hair, blue eyes, speech therapist by profession, she projects the image of an elegant modern woman.

On September 13th, Belgium meets her future Queen, a Belgian girl, the first in the history of our country. In front of photographers and television cameras, Mathilde enchants by her gentleness and her smile wins everyone over.

Regional disputed could have been feared but she receives unanimous acceptance from North and South.

A resident of Villers-la-Bonne-Eau, where her father was once mayor, she has some roots in Flanders where one of her uncles too was once mayor in Poperingue.

It had been three years that Philippe had found perfect love in Mathilde. Three years during which the lovebirds had managed to keep their secret and fool the paparazzi's watchful eye.

Where, when and how did they meet? It's a mystery... Some of Mathilde's entourage say that it was on a tennis court they

met. The palace had organized some parties in Laeken to allow Philippe to meet some young Belgian ladies. Version that the Prince refutes. « *Nobody introduced Mathilde to me, our first meeting happened quite normally. I saw her, I spoke with her. We got to know each other.* ».

The main thing is that the future bride and groom love each other. And on that point anyone who has been able to see them up close are unanimous: Philippe and Mathilde are made for each other. It is more than obvious, it's a fact.

During the three months between their engagement and the wedding, Philippe and Mathilde will have their made their « Joyeuses entrées ». From Nivelles to Gent, big cities and small villages alike will show joy and enthusiasm for the couple. With a never-ending smile that lights up each of her appearances, Mathilde conquered the heart of every Belgian. At almost 40, Philippe has finally found his Dulcinea.

It was worth waiting for.



December 4th, Belgium will celebrate. We will feel Belgian and proud to be so. Proud also to have such a beautiful Princess who will some day make a great Queen.

The Big Day - December 4th, 1999.

Charming, gracious, exquisite, radiant, majestic... These words describe the young Princess Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz.

As glamorous as Grace of Monaco, as popular with the Belgian people as Eva Peron in Argentina, as simple and classy as Queen Astrid of Belgium, her husband's grandmother, Mathilde also seems to be a blend between Snow White, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty.

She is beautiful in the simple elegance of her dress made of heavy silk crêpe, no jewelry around her neck, a beautiful veil (1857) of Belgian lace from Brussels, worn by Queen Paola at her own wedding in July 1959. King Albert entrusted his daughter-in-law-to-be with Queen Astrid's magnificent tiara to hold her veil in place. King Leopold III had given it to Queen Astrid at the occasion of Albert's birth.

Holding a sumptuous bouquet of lilies, amaryllis and white roses, Mathilde is the ideal bride for Philippe. She was born to be queen.

The clock struck 11am.

The procession progressively left the Grand-Place under the hails of a delirious crowd. She asked her father to hold her bouquet so she could better wave to the people.

One hour earlier she had walked in as Mathilde Marie Christine Ghislaine d'Udekem d'Acoz, and now she came out Princess of Belgium, Duchess of Brabant.

Her prince had waited for her arrival to keep their appointment with the Mayor of Brussels, François-Xavier de Donnée.

When she entered, she smiled at him and his eyes lit up.

He was the happiest man in the world. He took her bouquet and helped her to her seat. As Mayor François-Xavier de Donnée welcomed them in the three national languages, all could see that their hearts beat as one.

When asked for their respective responses, the prince answered : "Ja", and she answered: "Oui". Outside the people, who were following on a giant screen, literally jumped for joy. Inside the guests applauded. The bride and groom exchanged a chaste kiss on the cheek. They received their marriage book, then signed the registers. Magic moments, suspended in time, during which, Mathilde's eyes never left her prince.

Then the witnesses signed the marriage record. Philippe chose Siméon of Austria and his first cousin Henri of Luxemburg to be his witnesses, while Mathilde asked her sister Elisabeth and her friend Stéphanie de Radiguès.

Once this is accomplished, the newlyweds walked to the balcony. On the Grand-Place, it was pandemonium. The Belgians demanding a kiss, chanted her name. The Prince tenderly put his arm around the shoulders of his beloved, whispered a word in her ear and kissed her cheek. She kissed him back quickly wiping off the lipstick her gesture left behind. Mathilde is radiant, superb. The singer Salvator Adamo summed it up brilliantly: "The future queen is perfect. Nobody could have invented her better"

The Little History of Brabant.

Written by I.ROGGEN- translated by Régine BRINDLE

Submitted by Guy BONEMME, Belgium- Published in GENIWAL Magazine #2/1999 -

Taken from Bulletin du Crédit Communal de Belgique 36th year #141- July 1982 - pp.221-223)

The word 'Brabant' is an old term dating to the Middle Ages.

It designated an administrative subdivision of the Frankish kingdom.

After the dismantling of Charlemagne's empire, the feudal system reduced Lotharingia to a number of small counties.

The County of Brussels was given the name of Brabant, then passed it on to the County of Leuven and other territories, which made up the Duchy of Brabant in the XIIth century

It was around 1000AD that the center of the Principality of Brabant was formed. It was to experience an astonishing destiny.

It was created by the merging of two obscure little counties (that of Uccle-lez-Bruxelles and that of Leuven) with the marriage of the Count of Leuven, Lambert I, the Bearded, descendant of the famous Lotharingian Duke Regnier the Long Necked, to Gerberge, daughter of the Count of Brussels, Charles of France, Charlemagne's last male offspring.

This union saw the great blossoming of the branch called the House of Leuven, robust lineage, founders of Brabant who was also the first reigning dynasty.

More though ingenuity than through violence did the first Counts of Leuven, and more specifically Lambert Ist, really create Brabant. So well, that at the dawn of the XIIth century, the House of Leuven had power over almost all of the old Lower-Lotharingia. That is how the Counts progressively succeeded in forming a well blended whole and "the Brabant homeland" was born.

For two or three centuries, Brabant expanded to the North and to the East, to the natural borders of the Meuse River and even beyond it.

The Dukes of Brabant had perfect and tenacious unity of purpose.

This is best displayed in their efforts to insure control over the land route. From the XIIth century on, the transit route connected the Rhineland port of Cologne with the seaport of Bruges. It linked Germany and England and ran through Brabant. The route offered access to the European life it had until then been kept from. Passing through Louvain and Brussels, it brought about the sudden and great development of these two ducal residences, bringing with it commerce, and industrial development, among which the industry of linen would bring them great wealth.

Brussels, capital of modern-day Belgium, and old capital of the Duchy of Brabant is not that old.

So, beginning in the XIIth century, the Dukes of Brabant created a strong State, where the harmony between the people and the sovereign, and the economic power favored the development of civil and social liberties. At the same time an impressive number of constructions mushroomed everywhere

Under these conditions, franchises and charters were conceded to the cities and to rural localities, such as the famous Charter of Cortenberg of September 27th, 1312, prelude to the "Joyeuse Entrée" on January 3rd, 1356.

Public freedom in Brabant was also a result of this period.

Until the end of the Old Regime, princes and sovereigns, at the time of their enthronement, swore an oath of allegiance to these charters. The basic principles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, as officially established by N.A.T.O are found in these charters. Many articles of the 1831 Belgian Constitution also find their origins in these charters. The first was that of abbeyes' prelates, except for secular clergy. The ecclesiastic order and the Nobility formed the first two members of the country.

The Nobles and the Third Estate (made of cities and franchises) were the two secular or lay Orders, which on many occasions, stood against the Ecclesiastics.

The Representative Assembly usually counted a few State Deputies, some prelates, some members of the Nobility chosen from the richest and most distinguished families, whose mandates more or less became hereditary; and finally the delegations of the seven and then of the four principal city-seats (Leuven, Brussels, Antwerp and Bois-le-Duc).

Theoretically, these State Deputies represented all of the country's population.

The States of Brabant's allocations were extremely important since their legislative activity was in common accord with the prince. It happened that Charles the Fifth of Spain was theoretically held in check, at least for a time, by the opposition of the last member of one lone city of Brabant.

From its inception and during a long time, the States of Brabant held several annual assemblies: ordinary or extraordinary, and of various length.

From 1663, they became "permanent" in the sense that their "permanent deputation", made up from only some of their members, is continually located at the courthouse in Brussels (rebuilt after the 1695 bombings); the States Room is still used today by the municipal council in session.

So, until the French invasion, during the Revolution of 1789, the history of Brabant is largely confused with the actions of its assemblies.

The history of Brabant in the XVth century is easily confused with that of the State of Burgundy because the heir of Jeanne, the last Duchess of Brabant, was her little nephew Antoine of Burgundy, brother of John the Fearless, killed at the Battle of Azincourt. In 1430, after succeeding to John the Fearless in Flanders, Philip the Good inherited Beautiful Brabant.

At the death of Charles the Bold in 1477, his daughter Marie of Burgundy married Maximilien of Austria. That explains how the Habsburgs came to rule in Belgium: Philip the Fair, Charles V of Europe, Philip II who brought us the Spanish occupation, religious wars, and who tried to spare part of the Spanish Lower Countries by sending us his daughter Isabelle who married Albert, Archduke of Austria.

During their reign, Brabant found renewal in its prestige but to be short lived as Albert died without heir in 1621 and thus vanished the "feigned" independence of the Catholic Lower Countries.

Later, the reunited Branches of the House of Habsburg, waged war on Protestantism in a difficult struggle against the Northern United Provinces, Bohemia and the Palatinate. The Thirty Year War was beginning. The death of Charles II brought the Spanish War of Succession, the end of the first French domination on our province and the beginning of the Austrian Period with Charles VI and his daughter Marie Thérèse. The General Governor of the Lower Countries, the prince Charles of Lorraine, made his triumphant entry in Brussels in 1749. The Empress Marie-Thérèse worked hard to link our administration to Vienna more closely. She suppressed the Lower Countries Supreme Council and passed the allocations to the Court and State Chancelleries where no Belgian was called.

The Governors of Provinces, once the greatest names in the Lower Countries, successively lost their powers to the Provincial States whose administrative arm was lengthened by the mechanics of permanent mandates, in charge of current affairs.

Brabant then came under the dominion of the Emperor Joseph II, who so pressed for centralization that he stepped over the limits and provoked an insurrection.

Opposition to the "enlightened despot" became generalized throughout Brabant.

Since 1773, new ideas had made great progress at home and that's how a systematic opposition soon formed under the leadership of Jean-François VONCK, lawyer for the Council of Brabant, and Henri VANDER NOOT, lawyer from Brussels.

A patriotic committee was created and the revolution of the States of Brabant broke out in 1787. The uneven conflict resulted in the defeat of the Austrian troops in 1789.

The revolution, started under Joseph II, justly bears the name of Revolution of Brabant. It took on the colors of Brabant, which remained from then on the colors of Belgium. The States of Brabant took the initiative of organizing the revolutionary regime; they invited the other States to join in. The Estates General of the Southern Lower Countries, thus brought out of a 160 year old lethargy, promulgated within four days the constitutional act of the United States of Belgium patterned after the constitution of the United States of America (11 January 1790). Yet, rivalries between leaders of the Brabant revolt thwarted the revolution. England, the United Provinces and Prussia moreover did not look favorably on the unrest at the heart of Europe. However Austria was unable to restore order completely, and the French Revolution was about to rock the world.

France declared war on Austria, and invaded Belgium, which would then know the French domination first under the Republic and then the Empire. The decree of the "9 Vendémiaire An IV" (October 1st, 1795) proclaimed the definite reuniting of Belgium with France.

The Republic did not respect any franchise, and all provincial and municipal organizations were reduced to nothing. It was a time of "departmental" organization and amongst the nine departments, we notice the Department of the Dyle, equivalent to today's Brabant with Brussels as its seat. Under the Dutch Regime (1814-1830), the provinces retook their place in the administrative and political structure of the country. The provinces were endowed with a certain autonomy that granted them exclusive jurisdictions in predetermined sectors like drawing up the budget, the management of provincial affairs, the naming of its representatives. The governor represented the central power in his province and was responsible for the execution of the laws. The provincial States and the Deputy States assisted him in the provincial affairs. The Belgian Revolution of 1830, which brought about the independence and the vote for the Belgian Constitution on February 7th, 1831, confirmed the existence of nine provinces besides the structures of the State and of the towns.

On July 21st, 1831 Leopold Ist of Saxe-Cobourg ascended to the throne. Belgium, a constitutional monarchy was born.

You have found interesting facts while looking through parish, civil or notarial records. Tell us about it!

You have come across a forgotten or. Little known occupation. Let us know!

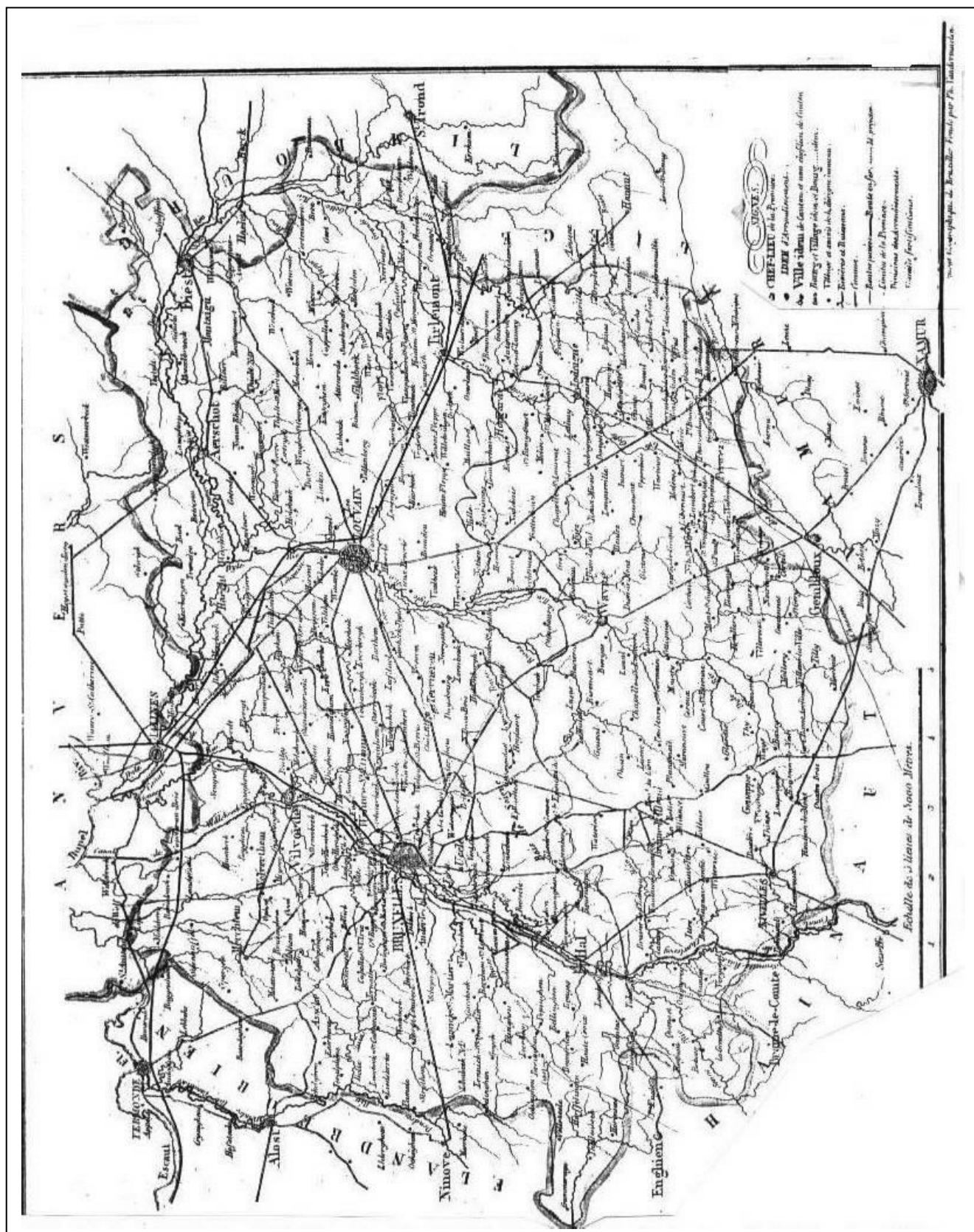
Courtesy of Linda WRIGHT:

Great maps of Brabant and Tournai (but be patient the map page takes a long time to load)

<http://www.aegee.tue.nl/brabant/map.html>

Map of Brabant.

Submitted by Hughetta DeClerck, Ixelles, Belgium



Stories from Tremelo, Brabant

by Marcel Blanchaer - blanch@cc.umanitoba.ca

The stories below describing "Life in rural Belgium in the 19th century" were previously published on the Website <http://home.cc.umanitoba.ca/~blanch/Rural_Belgium_19Cent/index.htm>. They were drawn from the book "Tremelore 1900" by Rik Wouters Kruisstraat 101, 3120 Tremelo, Belgium and are about the lives of people in and around Tremelo at the turn of the 19th century. They were translated from the local dialect and contributed by Roger Verhaegen <e-mail: r.verhaegen@planetinternet.be>. The stories below are anecdotes from the life of Theodoor de Vadder who was born in Tremelo on February 13, 1873. He could still recall them when he was 95 to 100 years-old.

Good Friday 1889

I left early in the morning toward Leuven (18 km) pushing a wheelbarrow carrying 100 kg (220 lb!) of potatoes that had been picked the previous day and that I wanted to sell at the market.

When I arrived in the town I was lucky because I was soon approached by a woman who wanted to buy my wares. "Where should I take them?" I asked. "Come along" she said. In the Tiensestraat we stopped in front of a stately gentleman's house. "Open your bag!" she said. I responded: "Yes, you are welcome to try them." She said "Well, give me about five and come along into the kitchen; it is much too cold to wait outside here." I went along into the kitchen of this very nice house. The new Leuvense 'stoof' (stove)¹ was red hot. While I warmed up, she peeled and washed the five potatoes and started to boil them in a kettle.



Suddenly the door opened and a clergyman entered. "What are you doing, Marie?" he asked the woman who apparently was his maid. "Well, I wished to buy a sack of potatoes, and wanted try them first..."

The priest interrupted her and said "Just get this farmer to unload his potatoes." "Where are you from?" the clergyman asked me. "From Tremelo!" I said. "Tremelo? Where is that?" "Well, it's between Aarschot and Mechelen, about halfway." "Then you must have left home very early!" "Yes indeed, Father", I said, "I left at four to get here before the market starts at eight."

"This young man must be very hungry; fetch a couple of slices of bread and butter them thickly" he told his housekeeper. I

couldn't believe my eyes! Real wheat bread, something we never had at home, and with real butter on it. But I had not forgotten that day was a very special day and boldly said: "Don't hold it against me, Father, but on Good Friday we are not allowed to eat meat, butter or fat at home!"

"My dear boy," he answered, "you are here in the house of the Dean of Leuven so enjoy those boterhammen. They are healthy and it will certainly do you some good!"

That's how it happened and I never ever regretted the experience.

How I learned to swath (reap)

I remember another happening from my youth, which I have retained vividly. It was many months after the spring sowing of the grain. It was now late summer and time to harvest. Our father and his oldest brother were going to swath and took the grain in the afternoon in a field in Baal, about a half hour on foot from our place. However, I wanted to go to school but was not allowed. I began to cry, so long and so hard that eventually I was permitted to go to school, but on condition was that I would take coffee and food to the workers in the field immediately after school. That was fine with me.

So after school I took my clogs in hand, hurried home to collect coffee and boterhammen and from there went to the workers in the field. While my father was eating, I took his scythe and hook to try my hand at harvesting. But I cut my leg with the scythe and in no time at all my clog was full of blood. My father tied a handkerchief over the wound and told me to go to redheaded bound my leg with a red handkerchief and then carefully washed out the wound. With his thumb he made a few signs of the cross over the wound to bless and help it heal.



The wound did not fester but the scar remained for the rest of my life.

Street Singers

Why could Theodoor De Vadder recall to his last days many old songs from his youth? As he explained: "For three or four years I performed the duties of a maid for my mother. We had

three cows and I had to churn the butter daily, just like maids customarily did. Near the churn, there lay around some old song sheets. These same songs were always sung there

whenever anyone churned." So that is why he remembered such songs for so long. But from where did the song sheets come?

¹ Picture of the "Leuvense stoof" courtesy Neil Pryce
<npryce@escape.ca>

Street singers, usually the Van Gestels from Aarschot, came to Tremelo 3 times a year. They would be waiting in front of the Tremelo church at the end of early Mass. They were usually three, but sometimes four when Van Gestel himself came, but among them there usually was a girl. To entice the audience, one of them would shout: "If you're patient for 5 minutes and just listen you won't be sorry!" They sang and then offered for a Franc a sheet with the words of six or seven of their songs. Some of those song sheets ended up near our churn!

There were other street performers too. At Tremelo's annual market there was always a man from Brussels who sold a spice to flavour gin, probably Juniper berries, that give 'Holland gin' its unique taste. To attract attention ('zijn goedje was') he played a trumpet and had a Belgian tricolour wrapped with a notice that said "decorated by the King". This man, a regular 'fixture' at our market, often also went to the candle-lit processions around St. Martin's church during pilgrimages to Scherpenheuvel.

So people had some entertainment to relieve the monotony of their everyday lives!

Ant Eggs

In our neighborhood lived 'Slinke' Hermans. He and his brothers traveled regularly to the district of Arendonk near the border of Holland. In the extensive pine woods on the heath there they went looking for ant eggs and would stay away for a week at a time.

So how did they collect the ant eggs? In the woods they flattened a three-meter-square plot. In the middle they dug a small hole, about four fingers deep and the size of a man's cap. In it they put some pine needles or bits of heather. And what do you think happened? All the ants shot to work and patiently brought their eggs to the hole. By late afternoon 'Slinke' and his helpers could simply collect the resulting 'nest' and stored it with its eggs in a bag of closely woven cloth.

On Sunday they went to Brussels with their 'booty' and sold their ant eggs for 1 Franc per litre as a luxurious food 'treat' for pet song birds. The Hermans brothers always returned from Brussels drunk! Their work must have been rewarding because they never seem to short of anything. 'Slinke' often would show me a gold Napoleon he'd earned that way and would say with nostalgia "those were the (good old) times when I went to catch black ant eggs".

So 'Slinke' knew how to be successful in the midst of poverty.

Thank You for remembering to pay your membership dues for 2000!

"Cent Verges Pour Un Journal"

By Christine MASUY (in "Le Soir" 30 Jun 1999)

Place names carry a memory of the past, signs that crossed through time. To whoever can decode them, they tell of ancestors.

There are 4 "bonniers" in Kraainem, 40 in Pont-à-Celles, 400 in Beyne-Heusay: "la rue des Quatre Cents Bonniers" in Beyne, the "clos des Huits Bonniers" in Juprelle or the hamlet "Aux Sept Bonniers" in Walhain. The name can also tell us about the shape of the land, as in the "rue Rond Bonnier" at Burdinne, or the "rue du Cornu Bonnier" at Ciney.

So what is a "bonnier"? "Bonniers", "verges" and "journaux" are the main agrarian units of measure of yore. No longer part of our everyday vocabulary, they are still found in toponymy, the study of language origins. Some of the old-timers still use this obsolete term and it can also be found in notarial records. Nobody dreams of transposing these measurement into ares² or hectares, though.

During the Old Régime, measures varied from one place to another. The "bonnier" in Namur was worth 95 ares whereas in Natoye it was worth 93 and in Liège, 87. In Brussels, it was worth 91 ares on the right bank of the Seine... and 81 on the left. Better to find out ahead and avoid buying a "cat in a bag". The same can be said of all units of measures: the "arpent", the "perche", the "toise", the "pied", etc.

The French Revolution put an end to this system. Besides being complex, it presented obvious disadvantages in business. Yet it still took some time before the decimal system replaced it.

While the area covered by a "bonnier" varied, its components didn't. There were 100 "verges" (yards) in a "journal" (acre) and 4 "journaux" (acres) in a "bonnier".

An acre (journal) was measured according to how much land a farmer could till or harvest in one day, or ¼ of a "bonnier". It is interesting to know that the "bonnier" was worth 80 or 90 ares in Wallonia and 130 or 140 in Flanders.

This should in no way be interpreted to mean that one area was not as dedicated as the other, but rather, that it all depended on the techniques used as well as on the soil. Let's face it, a flat landscape offers advantages: Some Belgian hamlets have held on to the terminology: Les-Journaux at Hastière, la rue des Neuf-Journaux in Herstal, Journal in Tenneville...

As the word evolved, the original meaning was sometimes lost altogether, as with "rue du Bon Bonnier", transformed to "rue du Bonbonnier"³.

Bonnier = buender (old Flemish) / bunder (today)

Verge = roede, parfois "roen"

Journal = Dagwand ou dag

² One "are" equals 100 square meters.

³ Bon bonnier = Good "bonnier" - Bonbonnier = candybox

Declarations of Intention - Brown Co. WI

A continuing series - by MaryAnn DEFNET, Green Bay, WI

As the mass emigration of Belgians came to an end, so did the number of Declarations to Become Citizens in this country. Still, in 1861, the only Courthouse in the area was located in Green Bay, Brown Co. Names of immigrants who filed here are given as they appear, with corrections in parentheses, if known. The original Declarations are on file in the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Simon BERCEAU	1839	Detroit	May 1857	2 Apr 1861
Louis Joseph BOUCHER	1836	New York	May 1856	11 Jan 1861
Joseph BRUYERE	1834	New York	Aug 1858	2 Apr 1861
Peter CLABOTS, Sr.	1796	New York	Sep 1856	2 Apr 1861
Desire COLLARD	1839	New York	Oct 1856	2 Apr 1861
Guillaume COPPENS	1818	New York	Jul 1854	24 Mar 1861
John Francis DANIELS	1836	New York	Jul 1856	2 Apr 1861
Isidore DINAUX	1831	New York	Mar 1857	29 Jul 1861
John Bt. ENGELS	1808	Detroit	Jun 1856	2 Apr 1861
Guillaume FASTRE	1839	New York	Jun 1856	2 Apr 1861
Felix GENA	1807	New York	Jul 1854	2 Apr 1861
François Prosper GENIESSE	1831	New York	Jun 1856	2 Apr 1861
Nicolas GYRE (changed to GILLE)	1837	Detroit	Jun 1857	2 Apr 1861
John Joseph JOSSART	1834	New York	Sep 1855	2 Apr 1861
Francis LOURQUIN (LURQUIN)	1836	Detroit	Jun 1856	2 Apr 1861
Ignatius MICHOTTE	1832	Chicago	Jul 1857	2 Apr 1861
Ferdinand MORAUX	1798	Chicago	Jun 1858	11 Mar 1861
Victor MORAUX	1847	Chicago	Jun 1858	11 Mar 1861
Francis NUTHALS	1828	New York	Sep 1856	2 Apr 1861
John Baptist PHILIPS	1834	New York	Aug 1856	1 Apr 1861
Desire PIGEON	1838	New York	Jul 1855	1 Apr 1861
Francis Constant PETIGNON (PETIGNOT)		New York	Jul 1853	30 Jan 1861
Eugene REGNIER	1838	New York	Nov 1856	2 Apr 1861
Batholomew REMY	1823	Green Bay	Jun 1856	29 Mar 1861
Guillaume TIELENS	1832	New York	Oct 1855	2 Apr 1861
Jan van TONGEREN	1803	New York	Sep 1855	2 Apr 1861
John Francis VAN ERMEN	1797	New York	Sep 1856	2 Apr 1861
Louis VAN ERMEN	1838	New York	Sep 1856	2 Apr 1861
Franciscus Franz VERBOOMEN	1834	New York	Oct 1855	9 Mar 1861
François WENDRICKX	1834	Green Bay	Jun 1857	12 Mar 1861

1862

Guillielmus ADRIAENS	1802	Chicago	Jun 1861	18 Mar 1862
Etienne J. ANCIAUX	1819	Milwaukee	May 1855	31 Mar 1862
John Philip HANNON	1840	Green Bay	Jun 1855	14 Mar 1862
Charle POTTIER	1822	New York	Nov 1856	27 Feb 1862
John Baptist ROBSON	1840	New York	May 1856	8 Apr 1862

1863

François DEPAS	1836	New York	Dec 1855	4 Apr 1863
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1864

Guillaume BODART	1831	New York	Jul 1853	2 Apr 1864
Louis DELCORPS	1818	New York	Jun 1855	12 Jan 1864
Alfonse DELVAUX	1831	New York	Jan 1856	8 Nov 1864

1865

Peter INSANCE (?)	1830	Green Bay	Jul 1857	7 Nov 1865
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1866

Joseph AUCREMANNE	1811	New York	Aug 1855	6 Nov 1866
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Jean Joseph BEFAY	1838	Boston	Jul 1856	9 Aug 1866
Ferdinand DEWIT	1821	New York	Sep 1863	19 Nov 1866
John DE VROY	1821	New York	1857	3 Oct 1866
Eugene DELFORGE	1798	New York	Jul 1862	30 Oct 1866
Maximilien DUQUESNE	1815	New York	Apr 1864	1 Nov 1866
Joseph DUQUAINE	1839	New York	Mar 1854	1 Aug 1866
Charles ENOCH	1844	New York	Jul 1856	31 Mar 1866
Andre GOENS	1826	New York	Oct 1865	6 Nov 1866
Benoit HALLEY	1817	New York	May 1865	1 Nov 1866
Alphonse GENIESSE	1841	New York	May 1855	31 Oct 1866
Zenon HERALY	1841	New York	Oct 1855	1 Nov 1866
Philippe LAURENT	1838	New York	Jun 1866	-
Leopold LEFEVRE	1839	New York	Apr 1855	30 Oct 1866
John Bapt. LIEGEOIS	1815	New York	Aug 1864	1 Nov 1866
Guillaume LEMINCE	1828	Detroit	Jun 1857	28 May 1866
Jean Jos. SIMONARD	1834	New York	Sep 1864	1 Nov 1866
Louis WILLIQUET	1849	New York	Mar 1855	26 Mar 1866

1867

Petrus BOULANGER	1803	Green Bay	Jul 1864	31 Oct 1867
Louis BRICE	1839	New York	Aug 1857	2 Apr 1867
John Francis DUCHATEAU	1821	New York	Sep 1856	30 Oct 1867
Elie MARTIN	1846	New York	May 1856	2 Nov 1867

This concludes the 1867 Declarations. Series to be continued.

Naturalizations of Douglas Co. WI

Prepared by John BUYTAERT, MN

I, James SUYS, aged 29 years, occupation laborer, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color: white, complexion: dark, height: 5' 8", weight: 153 pounds, color of hair: dark, color of eyes: hazel; other visible distinctive marks: none.

I was born in Lokeren, Belgium on the 5th day of May 1893; I now reside at 340 East 2nd St., Superior, Wis.

I emigrated to the USA from Southampton, England on the vessel Orkuna (? SP);

My last foreign address was Lokeren, Belgium. I am not married.

I renounce Albert I, King of the Belgians, of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of New York in the state of New York on the 7 of August 1922; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the USA and to permanently reside therein; SO HELP ME GOD.

James Suys, 2 Sept 1922.

COOLSAERT, Paul - 33, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6" 165# light hair, blue eyes. Born in Gulleghem, Bel, 15 Oct 1881, reside at 193 E 1st St, Superior. Left Antwerp on the vessel **Finland** from Bissegheem (different spelling). Arrived NY 25 Aug 1905. Paul Coolsaert, 25 Jan 1915. P.; 498, #4098 Declaration of Intentions - State of Wisconsin, County of Douglas

DE CORT, Oscar - 37, labor, white dark 5' 8", 180#, black hair, brown eyes. Born Ghent 23 of May 1884, reside in Superior. Emigrated from Southampton on the vessel **Imperator**; wife Mary of Belgium, arrived NY 8 Sept 1920. Oscar De Cort 7 July 1921.

DEPORTERE, Odiel - 34, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6" 150# light complexion, blue eyes. Born Ordoeye, Bel. 1 Oct 1885, reside at 1018 Elm Ave, Superior. Emigrated from Belgium ; single. Arrived NY 28 April 1913. Odiel Deportere, 2 Feb 1920.

DE VOGEL, Alfons - 38, farmer, white, fair, 5' 10", 170#, dark hair, brown eyes. Born St. Gillis Waas 12 July 1882, reside in Wentworth, Wis. Emigrated from Antwerp on the vessel **Michigan**. Wife: Elisa born in Belgium; arrived NY 19 Sept 1912. Alfons De Vogel 12 Apr 1921

DE VOS, Victor - 31, laborer, white, fair, 5' 10" 165# brown hair and blue eyes. Born Excerd, Bel. 12 Jan 1890k reside in Superior, Wis., emigrated from Chateau, Canada, on the Grand Trunk RR; wife Celeste, born in Belgium. Arrived in Detroit 16 Sept 1920, Victor De Vos, 15 Nov 1921.

DONEKERS, Honore - 27, laborer, white, dark, 6', 145 #, dark hair blue eyes. Born in Calloo East Flanders, Bel 5 May 1894, reside in Superior. Emigrated from Antwerp on the vessel **Kronland**; wife Herlouse Venkens ?? (very hard to make out) born in Belgium; arrived NY 4 June 1920. Honore Donekers, 5 Oct 1921.

FRANCHINI, Raldo - (husband of Tillie DENS, born in Kieldrecht, 1900), 22 laborer, white, dark, 5' 6" 167# brown hair and eyes; emigrated from Bordeaux, Fr. born in Rome, Italy 6 Feb 1897; arriving in NY 7 May 1904; signed 31 Dec 1919.

GALLOO, Emeric - 20, laborer, white, dark complexion, 5' 2" 146#, dark hair, blue eyes, born in Sweveseely, Bel. 26 Nov 1894; left Antwerp on the vessel **Laurentic**; arrived Port Huron Michigan 20 Sept 1913 via Grand Trunk Rail. from Quebec, Canada; signed 8 Mar 1915.

GOVAERT, Charles - 25, laborer, white, fair, 5' 9" 158 # brown hair, blue eyes. Born Knocke Belgium on 25 Dec 1896, reside in Superior, left Antwerp on the vessel **Capland**, unmarried, arrived in NY on 17 Aug 1920. Signed Charles Govaert, 21 April 1922.

HEYNDRIKX, Camiel - born in Belgium, 1884, arrived New York July 1903; signed 24 Mar 1904

HEYTENS, Paul - 24, butcher, white, fair, 5' 4 " 130#, light hair, blue eyes, born in Thielt, Bel. 27 Oct 1897, reside in Superior, emigrated from Winnipeg, Canada, on Canadian National RR, unmarried. Arrived at Ranier, MN on 4 July 1922; Paul Heytens, 16 Aug 1922.

HUYGHE, Alidor - 36, laborer, white, fair, 5' 7" 190#, dark hair brown eyes. Born Stoden, Bel. 7 Arpil 1883, living at 220 Banks Ave, Superior, emigrated from Bordeaux, France on the **Rochambeau** from Staden, Bel; wife Adroniek born in Bel. Arrived NY 17 Oct 1918. Alidor Huyghe, 8 April 1919

JANSENS, Constant - 49, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6" 155# brown hair blue eyes; born in Frasana, Bel. 3 Oct 1809; left Antwerp on the **Southwick**; wife Angeline born in Belgium; arr NY 30 March 1901; signed with an X on 15 May 1919.

JANSSENS, Onstand - born in Belgium, 1869 arrived in NY March 1901; signed with an X 24 March 1904

RUTS, Edmond - 26, laborer, white, fair, 5 ' 7" 156#, red hair blue eyes, anchor tatooed on left hand and figures 215 on right hand, born in St. Gillis Waas, BE, on 19 Dec 1887, Superior, Wis. Emigrated from Antwerp on the vessel **Vatherland** ; arrived in NY on 10 May 1907, Edmond Rutts (looks like 2 t's on his signature). 17 June 1914

RYCKAERT, John, 33, laborer, white, dark, 5'6" a50#, dark hair, blue eyes, born in Sinay, Bel. 5 April 1888, reside in Superior, left Antwerp on the **Finland**; wife Lina, born in Belgium. Arrived NY 15 June 1920. John Rijckaert 22 Nov 1921.

SHEARS, Rene - 18, laborer, white, fair, 5' 4" 156#, dark hair and blue eyes. Born Beveren Waas, Bel. 21 Dec 1903, reside in Superior, emigrated from Antwerp on the vessel **Finland**, unmarried. Arrived in NY 14 Sept 1920. Signed Rene Shears, 4 Mar 1922.

SHEARS, Gust - 43, laborer, white, dark, 5'5", 156 #, dark hair, blue eyes, born in Beveren Waas, bel. 9 June 1878, reside in Superior, left from Antwerp on the vessel **Finland**; wife Louisa, born at Belgium. Arrived in NY 14 Sept `1920. Gust Shears, 4 Mar 1922

SHEIR, Camiel - 28, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6", 160#, brown hair, blue eyes, born in Oesteker, Belgium, 28 Jan 1894, reside in Superior. Emigrated from Liverpool, Eng. on the **Mauritania**. Last residence Ertvelde, Belgium, unmarried, arrived in NY on 12 Mar 1914. Camil Sheir, 4 May 1922

VAN DAMME, Caesar - 18, laborer, white, fair, 5' 9 " , 153#, light hair blue eyes. Born Exorda, Bel. 10 Aug 1903, reside in Superior, arrived from Chatham, Canada on **Grand Trunk RY**, not married. Arrived at Detroit 14 day of Sept 1920. Signed Caesar Van Damme, 4 May 1922.

VAN DAMME, Leo - 28, laborer, white, dark, 5' 6" 170# dark hair, blue eyes, born in Knocke Bel on 14 Dec 1892, resides in Superior. Left Antwerp on the **Kroonland**; unmarried. Arrived NY 14 Sept 1920. Leo Van Damme 2 Mar 1921.

VAN DER BEKE, Alfons -, 43, laborer, white, dark comp. 5' 7" 160#, black hair and brown eyes. Born Ost Nieuwkerke, Bel. 28 Feb 1876l reside at 921 Cedar Avenue, Superior, Wis. Emigrated from Duerand, Manitoba, Canada on the **Great Northern Ry**. Last residence in Delurand, Canada (different spelling); wife Emma, born in Belgium; arrived at Neche, North Dakota, 30 April 1906; Alfons Van der Beke, 3 Feb 1920.

VANHOVE, Desire - 24, moulder, white, fair, 5' 7" 150# brown hair, gray eyes. Born Sweveezaale, Bel. 22 Nov 1890; left Antwerp on the *Kronland*; arr. NY 10 Mar 1906; signed 23 Mar 1915.

VANHOVE, Emeric - 34, laborer, white, dark comp. 5' 8" 170# black hair blue eyes. Born Swevezeely, Bel. 9 Aug 1880. Left Antwerp on the *Megantic*; arrived Port Huron Michigan via Grand Trunk RR from Quebec on 11 July 1913; signed 8 Mar 1915.

VERBRUGGHE, Constant - 36, laborer, white, dark complexion, 5' 7" 160 #, dark hair, blue eyes. Born in Cachtem, Belgium, 21 Feb 1884, resides 11016 Elm Ave. Superior. Emigrated from Antwerp on the ship *Vaderland*; wife Zulma, born in Belgium; arrived NY 1 May 1914. Signed Constant Verbrugghe, 27 Feb 1920.

WEYN, John - 25, laborer, white, dark, 5' 8", 148#, brown hair and eyes. Born in Doel, 23 July 1896, reside in Superior. Left Antwerp on the *Kroonland*; wife Emily, born in Belgium. Arrived NY, 9 Aug 1920; John Weyn 10 Jan 1922.

Belgian Glassworkers of Jeannette, Westmoreland Co. PA - part 2

Combined work of Charlotte SCHMIDT ROGERS⁴, Jean DUCAT and Régine BRINDLE *

Name	age	Declar. of Int.	Naturalization	Witness	
GEORGES, John B.	50	Feb 1902 (res. Charleroi)			
b. 8 Mar 1851, Jumet - Parents: François Joseph GEORGES, 40/Marie Antoinette FRERE, 44y					
GERMY, Joseph	36	8 Jul 1890	24 Feb 1896	Joseph MAYER & Frank DEULIN	
GILBERT, Gustave	34	Oct 1890			
GILLES, Edmond	27	Sep 1893			
GINION, Femm (<i>GENION, Firmin</i>)		5 Oct 1891	27 Aug 1897	Peter WERY	
b. 27 Jan 1857, Jumet - Parents: Gérémie Joseph GENION, 27/Marie Joseph CHAUFORAUX, 30					
GOBERT, Henri		11 Aug 1892	31 Jul 1897	Frank J. CORRIGAN	
GOBERT, Leopold			31 Jul 1897	Frank J. CORRIGAN & Joseph G. MAYER	
GODEFROID, Emile Joseph	34	Feb 1897			
GOISSE, Jean Baptiste	19	Sep 1893			b. 1874, Dampremy
GONCET, Desire	34	23 Aug 1893	28 Aug 1896	Louis CARNILL	
GOVAERT, Philip	23	Nov 1905			
GRALOU/GOLACE, George (<i>GROLAUX</i>)	31	4 Oct 1892	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE	b.1861, Marchienne
GRANDJEAN, Joseph (<i>Martin</i>)	28	Mar 1899			b. 1871, Hour
GROER, Joseph	31	Dec 1892			
GUILLAUM, Jean B	37	Oct 1890			b. 1852, Lodelinsart
HALLUIN, Felix	21	17 Jan 1893	27 Aug 1897	F.P.WIBLE & W. DECOSTER	
b. 20 Sep 1874, Jumet - Parents: Pierre François HALLUIN, 34y, miner/Philomene Joseph BRIGODE					
HALLUIN, Jules	18	Apr 1895			
b. 1 Jul 1876, Jumet - Parents: Pierre François HALLUIN/Philomene Joseph BRIGODE					
HANCART, Emile (Joseph)	28	Dec 1892			
b. 26 Jun 1864, Jumet - Parents: Jean François HANCART, 46/Marie Rose BERTAUX					
HENRY, Clement Joseph	45	Dec 1889			b. 1844, Ransart
HENRY, Daniel	20	24 Nov 1890	24 Dec 1892	Victor VISLET & D. BERGUN	
b. 8 Mar 1868, Jumet - Parents: Jean Joseph HENRY, 30/Agnès DUDIEU, 28					
HENRY, Ernest	24	Apr 1890			b.1866, Jumet
HENRY, Joseph	54	21 Mar 1892	24 Feb 1896	Frank DALIN & Joseph G. MAYER	b.1840, Lodelinsart
HENRY, Jules	38	Oct 1892			b. 1853, Jumet
HENRY, Louis		Jul 1896	15 May 1900	Peter J. WERY	
HOCQUET, Alexandre	37	Sep 1892			b. 1855, Gosselies
HOUSIERE, Andre		29 Aug 1890	23 Feb 1893	Victor VISLET & August BERTIAUX/b.1827, Mont-sur-Marchienne	
HOUSIERE, Leopold		7 Dec 1892	26 Aug 1899	Victor VIESLIN	b.1857, Mont-sur-Marchienne
HUBAUT, Gaspard (<i>Gabriel</i>)	20	Aug 1893			
b. 31 Aug 1873, Jumet - Parents: Joachim HUBAUT/Hortense WALRAVENS					
HUBAUT, Joisechim (<i>Joachim</i>)	45	Jul 1893	27 Aug 1897	Leon MYERS	b. 1847, Lodelinsart
JACQUES, Leroy Pierre		31 Mar 1890	27 Aug 1897	Eugene BERTIAUX	
JANQUET, Joseph (<i>JACQUET</i>)	44	Dec 1889			
b. 20 Nov 1852, Jumet - Parents: Jean Baptiste JACQUET, 30y/Marie Anne SENASSE, 29y					
JORIS, Napolen		21 Jan 1890	28 Aug 1897	Louis WONTENAY	b. 1868, Marchienne
JUCAUX, Ferdinand (<i>JOCAUT</i>)			27 Aug 1897	Eugene BERTIAUX	b. 1876, Lodelinsart
JUTEUX, Henri	23	Oct 1892			b. 1866, Dampremy
KREUZBERGER, Leon		24 Oct 1892	29 Aug 1896	Louis CARNELL	b. 1853, Charleroi
KURTZ, Jean Joseph	40	Sep 1890			
b. 2 Jan. 1850, Jumet - Parents: Adrien Joseph KURTZ, 30y/ Marie Joseph MAYENCE					
LACHAPELLE, Alfred	36	Feb 1892			b. 1855, Haine St Pierre
LACHAPELLE, Fernand (Joseph)			14 Dec 1889		

⁴ Charlotte SCHMIDT ROGERS is the great-granddaughter of Adrien BRASSEUR, through her grandmother Gustavine BRASSEUR who was born in Charleroi, Belgium

*FHL#1457228 - births 1830-1845/ FHL#1457229-births 1846-1856/FHL# 1457230 -births 1857-1866/ FHL#1457345 - births 1867-1872/ FHL#1457346 -births 1873-1878

b. 16 Mar 1849, Jumet - Parents: Maximilien LACHAPELLE/ Marie Louise ANDRE					
LACHAPELLE, Joseph (<i>Maximilien</i>)	21	Sep 1893			
b. 26 Dec 1873, Jumet - Parents: Jean Joseph LACHAPELLE, glassworker, 32y/ Marie Therese DECOEUR					
LACHAPELLE, Paul	47	Sep 1890			
b. 5 Oct 1844, Jumet - Parents: Maximilien LACHAPELLE/ Marie Louise ANDRE					
LADRIER, Leopold		7 May 1891	10 Dec 1900	Peter J. WERY	b. 1866, Jumet
LAGNEAUX, Eudore	27	Mar 1893			
LAIR, Ferdinand			27 Aug 1897	John LASAGE	
LAMBILLIOTTE, Laurent	38	Oct 1890			b. 1853, Gosselies
LAMBILLOTTE, Arthur		28 Sep 1891	21 Jul 1897	Frank DEULIN	
b. 5 Sep 1863, Jumet - Parents: Nicolas Joseph LAMBILLOTTE, 45/Octavie Joseph CORNIL					
LAMBILLOTTE, Hubert	43	Oct 1890			b. 1848, Lodelinsart
LAMBILLOTTE, Emile	37	Dec 1889			
b. 7 Mar 1852, Jumet - Parents: Adrien LAMBIOTTE, 21y/ Amelie Joseph VANKERCK, 28y					
LAMBIOTTE, Hubert		17 Nov 1894	17 Dec 1896	Xavier SCHMIDT	b. 1852, Jumet
LAMBIOTTE, Jules	40	29 Sep 1890	24 Feb 1896	Frank DAILIN & Joseph G. MAYER	b. 1850, Jumet or Lodelinsart
LANGLET, Fernand (<i>LANGLAIS</i>)	21	Sep 1893			
b. 13 Mar 1873, Jumet - Parents: Jean François LANGLAIS, 28/Stephanie Joseph DUBOIS					
LARMOYEUR (X), Francois	58	Jul 1893			b. 1835 Ransart
LASI, Francois	50	Jan 1893			
LAURENT, Antoine	47	Feb 1893			
LAURENT, Felix		13 Feb 1890	Jul 2 1894	J.A. LACOUNT	b. 1861, Jumet
LECHAPELLE, Ferdinand (<i>LACHAPELLE</i>)		14 Dec 1889	21 Feb 1893	Louis CORNELL	b. 1849, Jumet
LECHION/LECHIEN, Louis Philippe	45	8 Mar 1890	7 May 1892	Victor DEGHILAGE & J.B.SZELVANANE(?)	b. 1844, Jumet
LECLERCQ, Francois Ghislain	53	Jan 1891			b. 1837, Baisy-Thys
LECLERCQ, Jules Elie Francois	21	Oct 1891			b. 1870, Haine St Pierre
LECLERCQ, Louis		5 Dec 1890	28 Aug 1897	Louis WONTENAY	b. 1867, Roux
LECUYER, Francois		13 Oct 1888	31 Jul 1897	Frank J CORRIGAN	b. 1857, Roux
LEFEBVRE, Alphonse	27	Oct 1893 (res. Irwin)			b. 1865, Jumet
LEFEBVRE, Florent	35	Aug 1897 (res. Irwin)			
LEFEBVRE, Pierre Jos.	24	12 Jan 1893	7 Mar 1896	Joseph G. MAYER	b. 1868, Jumet
LEFEVRE, Pierre	50	May 1898 (res. North Irwin)			b. 1844, Jumet
LEFEVRE, Augustin	27	Sep 1893			
LEFEVRE, Pierre Jos.	49	22 Sep 1893	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE	
LEGROS, Henry (<i>Gaspard Henri Alexandre</i>)			Nov 1889		
b. 5 Mar 1858, Jumet - Parents: Henri Joseph LEGROS, 33/Pauline Joseph DEBRY, 24					
LEIRANT/LEUANT, Emil		28 Aug 1890	27 Aug 1897	Eugene BERTIAUX	
LENEBLE, Arthur	27	Sep 1890			
LENOBLE, Isidore	26	Oct 1893			
LEONARD, Emile	33	Dec 1890 (res. Irwin Boro)			
LEOPOLD, Louis	36	Oct 1890			
LEROY, Bernard	28	26 Nov 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER & Jules QUERTIMONT	
LEROY, Cleophant	22	Dec 1889			
LEROY, Edmond, Joseph		Aug 1897	2 Mar 1905	Emil LAMBIOTT Sr. and Jr.	
LEROY, Jean Baptiste	29	Dec 1889			
LEROY, Michel	30	Dec 1889			
LEROY, Pierre Jacques	59	Jan 1894			
LEURANT, Emile	26	Apr 1893			
LORIAUZ, Pierre Charles	29	29 Sep 1890	29 Aug 1896	Joseph BURGART	
MAL, Gustave	43	Oct 1890			
MALE, Edourd	38	Jan 1892			
MALE, Jules	33	Jan 1892			
MALE, Theodul	34	Jan 1892			
MARCHAL, Jules	25	Jan 1892			
MAREAN, Desire		18 Jul 1887	2 Feb 1895	J.R WYLIES	
MARLIER, Jules		16 Dec 1892	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE	
MAYER, Aime	34	Dec 1892			
MAYER, Charles	27	Oct 1892			
MAYER, Charles		30 Dec 1889	24 Apr 1895	Joseph G.MAYER & Jules QUERTIMONT	
MAYER, Emil		4 Sep 1890	14 Nov 1892	Louis CORNELL	
MAYER, Florantin	27	31 May 1890	24 Feb 1896	Frank DEULIN & Joseph G. MAYER	
MAYER, Henry		6 Sep 1889	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G.MAYER & Jules QUERTIMONTE	
MAYER, Jean J.		28 Dec 1889	16 Feb 1895	Alphonse HENRY	
MAYER, Omer	21	31 May 1890	24 Feb 1896	Frank DEULIN & Joseph G. MAYER	
b. 10 Nov 1868, Jumet - Parents: Charles MAYER, 24/Marie Joseph LAMBERT, 25					
MELAIRY, Theodore	29	Jun 1893	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONT	
MAILLON/MIRLLow, Theodore	45	29 Sep 1888 (res. Smithton)/7	Oct 1892	Wm CRILLY & N.E.RHOADES	
MICHAUX, Jean Philippe	29	15 Feb 1890	24 Aug 1894	Felix LAURENT	
MICHAUX, Pierre	24	Nov 1890			
MICHAUX, Victorien	52	Sep 1893			
MICHAUX, Victorien Pierre	26	Sep 1893			
MICHOTTE, Auguste	38	Oct 1892			
MICHOTTE, Eugenios	21	Oct 1892			
MICHOTTE, Gabriel	34	Nov 1892			
MISSIN, Victor			28 Aug 1896	Mike CERIS	
MOLLE, Jean Baptiste	39	Sep 1892			

MOMMAERTS, Joseph	30	Nov 1890		
MONIER, Leon		1 Sep 1900	13 Jan 1903	Baptiste MONIER
MONNOYER, Jules	30	Apr 1893 (res. Irwin)		
b. 31 Mar 1863, Jumet - Parents: Martial Joseph MONNOYER, 26y/ Catherine Louise LEONARD				
MONSEN, Arthur		20 May 1890	24 Aug 1895	Waller B. SMITH
NAZEN, Mathieu		25 Sep 1886	7 Oct 1892	W. CRILLY, N.E.RHOADES
NICOL, Emile	35	Sep 1890		
OUGRISSE/EGRISSE, Jean Baptiste	42	Sep 1891		
PALTZ, Celestin		11 Oct 1892	29 Aug 1896	Louis CORNIELL
PANIER, Richard	30	Jan 1890		
PAQUET, Pierre Joseph	33	Jul 1893		
b.12 Sep 1861, Jumet - Parents: Jean Baptiste PAQUET, 30y/ Adele ADAM				
PARRIER, Gasper		3 Sep 1885	23 Dec 1892	Alfred HILSON
PAVOT, Desire	34	Jan 1890		
PAYE, Nicholas Joseph		12 May 1894	13 Dec 1896	Joseph NARETTE
PEDOW / PERO, Oscar	28	3 Feb 1890	9 Jul 1892	John NOODY, Peter WERY
PETIT, Henri	36	Oct 1896 (res. Irwin)		
PHILLIPART, Augustine		27 Sep 1893	19 Nov 1895	Alex DEBRACEY, Joseph DEBROCQ
PILETTE, Prosper	48	Jun 1894 (res. Irwin)		
POTTY, Celestin	44	Oct 1892		b. ca 1848
POTY, Desire	20	Feb 1893		
b. 4 Sep 1873, Jumet - Parents: Celestin POTY, 26y, glassworker/ Henriette HUBERLAND				
QUERTIMONT, J.B.		19 Sep 1889	8 Jan 1894	Jules QUERTIMONT
QUESNET (QUEWET), Octave Pierre Joseph, 26		Oct 1895		
b. 22 Dec 1869, Jumet - Parents: Silvain Joseph QUEWET, 35y/Palmire AUBRY, 19y				
QUINET, Leon		6 Jan 1890	27 Aug 1897	Alphonse SUAIN
QUINIF, Aime	23	Oct 1890		
QUOISSIN, Victor	26	Feb 1893		
RENARD, Emile	32	Nov 1896 (res. Tarentum)		
REQUIN, Florent	49	Sep 1890		
RICHIR, Rufin	44	Mar 1905 (res. Belle Vernon, Fayette Co.)		
RICKER, Gustave	22	Oct 1892		
RIGAUX, Hector	36	Sep 1893 (res. Irwin)		
ROBERT, Jean Baptiste	26	4 Feb 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER , Jules QUERTIMONT
ROBOUX, Florince	37	20 Oct 1896 (res. Irwin)	27 Jul 1901	P.L DAVIS
ROMOND, Henry	42	Sep 1886 (res. South Huntingdon Twp)		
ROMBAUX, Vital	25	Sep 18893		
ROSMOINE, Alphonse	28	Mar 1893		
ROSSOMME, Alexander ⁵			31 Jul 1897	Frank J. CORRIGAN, Joseph G MAYER
ROUSSEAU, Alexandre			30 Jul 1897	Leon KREUBERG
ROUSSEAU, Alfred			27 Aug 1897	Peter WERY
ROUSSEAU, Leon	38	Feb 1890		
b. 7 Jan 1852, Jumet - Parents: Jean Baptiste ROUSSEAU, 37y/ Julie Joseph DUGOUVERNEUR, 39y				
SALMON, Victor	20	Sep 1900		
SAMPOUX, Anthony J.		4 Oct 1890	27 Aug 1897	F.P.WIBLE, W. DECOSTER-SAMPOUX, Antoine J.
Faded line				
SCHMIDT, Alfred	22	13 Oct 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONT
SCHMIDT, Auriel (Octave)	26	Nov 1890		
b. 2 Jan 1864, Jumet - Parents: Xavier SCHMIDT, 28y/ Octavie DEWERPE				
SCHMIDT, Ferdinand	49	Oct 1893		
SCHMIDT, Fernand	23	9 Oct 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONT
SCHMIDT, Francois	49	Sep 1890		
SCHMIDT, Jean	40	Oct 1890		
SCHMIDT, Jean Baptiste	38	24 Oct 1891	27 Aug 1897	J.A.M. DIETZ
SCHMIDT, Jules	30	25 Sep 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONT
b. 8 Apr 1860, Jumet - Parents: Pierre Jacques Joseph SCHMIDT, 28y, glassworker/ Marie Joseph DUPERROY, 25y				
SCHMIDT, Jules B.	29	28 Sep 1891	27 Aug 1897	F.P. WIBLE, W. DECOSTER
SCHMIDT, Julien	31	Dec 1889		
SCHMIDT, Robert Pierre	20	28 Sep 1892	27 Aug 1897	Jules QUERTIMONT
SCOHY, Francois	38	Nov 1903		
SCOHY, Horace	41	Oct 1890		
SCORY, Valentin	32	Oct 1889		
b. 27 Mar 1857, Jumet - Parents: Pierre Joseph SCORY, 30y, miner/Elisabeth CLAISE, 27y				
SENIS, Maximilian		4 Oct 1880	13 Sep 1890	W.R. CUNNINGHAM, John LESAGE
SERVAIS, Nestor	37	Apr 1893		
SOSSE, Eugene		17 Mar 1890	24 Aug 1896	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONTE

⁵ The next issue will have detailed information on this family

Nethen Marriage Index - 1797-1860 (Part 2 -Backwards) - Régine Brindle

Poreau, Henrici /Palinge, Marguerite	Nov. 24, 1765	Snaps, Jean J. /Grietens, Josephine	Nov. 05, 1864
Portier, Godefroid E/Bournonville, Marie C.	/Nov. 25, 1847	Snaps, Jean P. /Anciaux, Alexandrine	Feb. 15, 1810
Posart, Constantin J./Collart, Marie C.	Nov. 23, 1816	Snaps, Jean P. /Draye, Marie J.	Jun. 19, 1774
Pouria, Joannes N./Rose, Joanna	Jan. 07, 1733/34	Snaps, Jean P. /Hallaux, Marie L.	Dec. 04, 1823
Raijmacker, Louis J/Verhulst, Anne J.	Jun. 23, 1866	Snaps, Joseph /Manquoy, Marie T.	Sep. 23, 1827
Raymaecker, Adolphe/Draye, Marie A.	Apr. 29, 1853	Snaps, Melchior /Buelens, Marie T.	Nov. 08, 1840
Rebin, Guillaume/Grietens, Marie A.	Jul. 29, 1868	Snaps, Nicolas /Manquoy, Marie J.	1802
Rebin, Jacque /Snaps, Marie T.	May 21, 1811	Snaps, Norbert J. /Page, Marie T.	Nov. 17, 1838
Rebin, Jacques /Anciaux, Marie L.	Jun. 29, 1822	Snaps, Pierre /Grietens, Agnes	Apr. 19, 1828
Rebin, Jeanvier /Grietens, Marie T.	Jun. 21, 1859	Snaps, Theodore /Deboth, Desiree	Jul. 01, 1855
Renson, Jean B. /Minsart, Maximilienne	Nov. 10, 1841	Snaps, Theodore /Raets, Anne M.	Feb. 12, 1831
Robert, Jean B. /Anciaux, Marie J.	Jan. 22, 1869	Socquet, Adolphe/Ronsmans, Marie E.	Aug. 13, 1868
Robert, Jean B. /Pensis, Marie J.	Oct. 27, 1808	Socquet, Alexis /Dimmaux, Marie A.	Feb. 22, 1862
Robert, Jean B. /Peuple, Marie J.	Oct. 27, 1808	Socquet, Charles J/Schoonejans, Marie J.	Jan. 13, 1864
Robert, Jean J. /Draye, Marie A.	Oct. 18, 1830	Socquet, Charles J/Schoonejans, Marie M.	May 07, 1859
Robert, Jean J. Mathieu, Julie	Apr. 06, 1842	Socquet, Constantin/Goffin, Clementine	Oct. 13, 1839
Robert, Pierre J. /Baudet, Marie M.	Sep. 18, 1791	Socquet, David /Falise, Marie J.	Mar. 19, 1863
Rolin, Jean J. /Debotte, Marie C.	Sep. 13, 1828	Socquet, Desire /Snaps, Melanie	Sep. 20, 1862
Rollin, Guillaume/Page, Marie V.	Sep. 15, 1866	Socquet, Francois/Dupont, Florence	Jun. 28, 1851
Rondou, Guillaume/Colart, Marie C.	Nov. 27, 1830	Socquet, Guilielmi/Paije, Anna F.	Nov. 12, 1741
Rondou, Guillaume/Page, Marie A.	Jul. 04, 1857	Socquet, Gustave/Flemal, Marie O.	Sep. 17, 1860
Rondou, Isidore /Rose, Maximilienne	Jun. 20, 1862	Socquet, Henri /Thielemans, Marie	Jun. 22, 1821
Rondou, Leopold/Snaps, Marie J.	Apr. 13, 1861	Socquet, Isidore J./Francart, Victorine	Aug. 23, 1866
Rondou, Louis C./Rose, Marie J.	Nov. 07, 1868	Socquet, Jacques/Brasseur, Marie J.	Feb. 10, 1784
Ronsmans, Honore J./Dimiau, Angelique	Jan. 06, 1854	Socquet, Jacques /Dimmiaux, Marie E.	Jan. 07, 1819
Ronsmans, Jacques J./Volt, Marie T.	Nov. 13, 1836	Socquet, Jacques /Mahy, Marie C.	Dec. 16, 1764
Ronsmans, Jaque /Manquoy, Marie L.	May 16, 1812	Socquet, Jacques /Socquet, Marie J.	Apr. 24, 1806
Ronsmans, Jean B/Gillard, Marie E.	Jan. 20, 1821	Socquet, Jean /Anciaux, Marie T.	Oct. 30, 1812
Ronsmans, Jean B./Limbos, Marie J.	May 02, 1861	Socquet, Jean B. /Anciaux, Catherine	Nov. 18, 1825
Ronsmans, Jean B./Rebin, Marie T.	Jan. 03, 1841	Socquet, Jean J. /Servais, Anne J.	Feb. 24, 1819
Ronsmans, Louis /Gillard, Rosalie	Jan. 10, 1851	Socquet, Jean J. /Cleremans, Catherine	1803
Ronsmans, Pierre/Quatresous, Marie A.	Feb. 14, 1844	Socquet, Jean J. /Manquoy, Emerence	Jun. 20, 1863
Rops, Lambert J. /Wallemacq, Caroline J.	Apr. 19, 1821	Socquet, Jean J. /Thielens, Petronelle	Aug. 21, 1819
Rose, Jean J. /Grietens, Marie O.	Sep. 11, 1857	Socquet, Jean L. /Pierlot, Marie J.	Aug. 14, 1850
Rose, Nicolas /Robert, Marie J.	May 07, 1837	Socquet, Jean P. /Adams, Elisabeth A.	1804
Rose, Nicolas /Socquet, Marie T.	Oct. 06, 1842	Socquet, Jean P. /Goffin, Marie T.	Aug. 28, 1768
Rose, Pierre /Gillard, Marie J.	Apr. 22, 1858	Socquet, Louis /Draije, Josephine	Jun. 13, 1868
Schauwens, Alexandre/Gillard, Marie T.	Sep. 08, 1850	Socquet, Louis /Draye, Marie J.	Jun. 24, 1835
Schoensetter, Guillaume/Dassij, Marie J.	Oct. 1852	Socquet, Louis /Socquet, Marie V.	May 04, 1859
Schoensetter, Guillaume/Dujardin, Marie E.	/Oct. 12, 1818	Socquet, Louis /Vanderlinden, Marie A.	Apr. 15, 1833
Schoonejans, Jean B./Paigneur, Marie T.	/Aug. 29, 1818	Socquet, Louis A./Anciaux, Marie M.	Dec. 30, 1771
Schoonejans, Pierre J./Gillard, Marie A.	/Jun. 1852	Socquet, Martini /Fustin, Jacoba	May 02, 1688
Schoonzetter, Jacques J./Verheyden, Marie T.	/Feb. 16, 1847	Socquet, Maximilien/Waldbillig, Marie F.	Aug. 04, 1864
Schoonzetter, Jacques J./Verstappen, Anne C.	/Aug. 15, 1859	Socquet, Nicolas /Anciaux, Marie J.	1804
Schroeder, Mathieu/Grietens, Marie A.	Apr. 30, 1867	Socquet, Nicolas /Mambour, Rosalie	1852
Servais, Nicolas /Socquet, Marie C.	May 17, 1795	Socquet, Pierre /Baudet, Marie C.	1803
Smedts, Guillaume J./Albert, Marie J.	Sep. 19, 1849	Socquet, Pierre J. /Vanbever, Marie J.	Nov. 07, 1868
Smette, Henry /Evrard, Catherine J.	May 04, 1810	Socquet, Thomas /Manquoy, Marie T.	Feb. 23, 1840
Snaps, Desire /Smits, Jean J.	Jan. 27, 1869	Soquet, Jean P. /Gillard, Marie	Jun. 21, 1850
Snaps, Desire /Snaps, Marie I.	Apr. 20, 1861	Soquet, Jean P. /Rose, Marie T.	1800
Snaps, Felix /Manquoy, Marie T.	Jul. 31, 1858	Soquet, Thomas /Winant, Henriette	Dec. 27, 1826
Snaps, Felix J. /Vanderlinden, Marie L.	Sep. 19, 1863	Sporcks, Pierre J. /Pinchart, Jeanne M.	Nov. 19, 1813
Snaps, Firmin /Grietens, Marie T.	Feb. 02, 1859	Steenbeck, Pierre /Cleremans, Marie A.	1805
Snaps, Hubert /Bourguignon, Marie J.	Feb. 26, 1831	Steenno, Pierre /Nowe, Marie T.	Nov. 09, 1820
Snaps, Jacques /Chafriaux, Marie T.	Oct. 31, 1827	Steens, Emmanuel/Draye, Marie T.	Nov. 15, 1865
Snaps, Jean B. /Ronsmans, Marie T.	Sep. 28, 1864	Sterck, Jean F. /Rebin, Marie A.	Jan. 23, 1807
Snaps, Jean B. /Socquet, Marie J.	Apr. 23, 1865	Stordeur, Victor E/Grietens, Marie J.	Jun. 17, 1849
Snaps, Jean B. /Thielemans, Rosalie	Jul. 13, 1845	Swinnen, Lambert/Van Es, Cecile	May 11, 1833

Instructions from the Ohio Valley to French Emigrants, (part II)

"Indiana Magazine of History", June 1988, pp161-175 edited by Phyllis MICHAUX

When you reach Pittsburgh you will embark on the Ohio, there are boats every day. Some are called flat boats, others keel boats. These last go twice as fast as the first, but flat boats are more comfortable. If one of your group knows how to navigate on rivers, I advise you to buy a flat boat. They cost between 20 gourds or dollars up to 50 and 60 (the gourde is worth 5# French money, in dollars, or piastre worth also 5#. Moreover you can find people who are going the same way and purchase one together. Or you take them on your boat and they pay for their passage. The people who bring my letter came that way.

They bought a small keel boat and arrived at Vevay in ten days, three miles below our place. (this way is very good). And above all, if you have a horse, take maize to feed it. This grain is called corn in English. It is sold for one or two gourdes. The barrel weighs 290 pounds. At Pittsburgh you must buy flour to make bread, because bread is usually sold for six sous the pound, even though flour costs only two and one-half to three gourdes the hundred.

Buy a cauldron called a country oven to make the bread. This is a good method and makes excellent bread. You will gain the cost of the cauldron on the difference in price between the bread and the flour. This article is very useful and can be used for most anything around the house.

You should take advantage of being in this town where there are so many foundries and where the goods are cheap to buy what you will need for your household. Such as an iron pot, other pans and a hoe to plant the maize. This instrument is essential. It is sold here for 1 1/4 gourde, iron pots are sold here at 10 cents a pound. If you are not strapped for money, you can get a big iron boiling pot for me that can hold six or seven pails, one big cooking pot and two hoes. It is written hoe in English, but it is pronounced houé. In case this is too complicated, don't get anything for me.

Complete your business in Pittsburgh promptly. The innkeepers are grasping and if you do not find a boat to leave right away, either to purchase or in paying your fare, which is six to eight gourdes per person, you must go to Wheeling thirty miles from Pittsburgh over land and ninety miles by the river. The Ohio makes a large loop between these two places. There you may also be able to embark or buy a boat. Things are cheaper there and you will find keel boats. As you are all young you can economize your fares by serving aboard. The captains are very willing. They economize salaries, you are well treated and you eat with him. Nevertheless, because of the women and your baggage you would do better to buy a boat because you will be able to leave when you want to and the women will be more comfortable, because you are lodged as in a room.

Food, except for the bread that I advise you to get at Pittsburgh, may be bought along the river much cheaper. Stops are made every night near homes and what is needed can be purchased. You will find hams; they never run out, eggs, butter, potatoes and milk. Also the river is covered with wild duck. If you have your gun you can add to your menu.

In case you need powder and lead you must get it when you land at Pittsburgh, because it is brought to Pittsburgh from where it is made, at Wilmington by Mr. Dupont, a friend of Mr. Lakanal. This town is between Baltimore and Philadelphia. I will teach you how to make what you need when you arrive and how to make the saltpeter, this way we will only have the sulfur to buy.

Our places id three miles before arriving at Vevay and one mile before Prune Creek, between Cincinnati and Louisville. If you do not have your own boat, it is better for you to take one that goes to Louisville, it passes right in front of our door.

Whereas from Cincinnati there are sixty more miles by water, or forty-five by land on the main Cincinnati road to Louisville. You can also find boats at Pittsburgh that go to St Louis, a French colony. Or to St. Geneviève, French colony or else at Natchez or at New Orleans a big French city, all of these boats go by our house.⁶ The advantage in setting out in autumn is to arrive when there are the most boats leaving, for it is to arrive when there are the most boats leaving, for it is the season of departure for New Orleans, a large seaport. You will always see boats on the river.

Your wife and your mother should not fear a sea voyage. Your cousin was very much afraid to embark. Now she would happily do the crossing once a year. I am urging you to do it, you must hurry and not listen to idle talk. I have done this trip and I would do it twenty times if my affairs required it. I assure you that there is no more danger than in a good stage, if by luck you are able to leave at the time I presume, because I count on having you here during the month of December. Winter does not start here much before January and only lasts about a month and one half. Leaving during the fall as I have told you to, you will have a good trip, even in the mountains, but it begins to get cold high up and later the roads are bad, but if, as I say, neither you nor your brother can leave, you must write to me and give your letter to a person you can trust in a seaport, who can give it to a ship leaving for America, because if you send it by the postal services, I will not receive it.

Here is the list of household articles that you must keep: sheets, blankets, platters and plates of pipe clay, cups, glasses, coffeepot, knives, spoons, forks, candle holders and lamps, copper pots and if you have any grills, frying pans, scoop, tongs, chimney-hook (but instead of a bin, a cutter) because the fires are so big that we roast ourselves with our scoops with their short handles. In the way of tools you will need hatchet, spade, bill-hook, scythe, sickle. These tools are expensive here. Most of them come from England. As you will not pay any freight, nor entry duties, they will cost just half as much, as a spade is worth ten francs here.

In Holland find out what the price of potash is and how much the entry duties are for Dutch ships, and for foreign ships. Because usually duties are higher for foreign vessels than those of the nation. We can make a large quantity. One of you could

⁶ All these boats from Pittsburgh would have headed south along the Ohio. Although Lakanal says the house was small, the family must have had prime land directly on the river.

sell it and return with merchandise, notably guns, which are extremely costly here. We will do business together, you could make a trip at least once a year.

Clothing: Men's hats are very expensive. Shoes and stockings, although of cotton, are cheap. There are no wooden shoes in this country, they would be very handy nevertheless, for the dew is heavy.

If your wife wants some, she should bring four pairs. I would like you to bring me several pairs, lightweight ones and without heels. My foot is about the same as your mother's. Your cousins would each like a pair, their feet are the same as your cousin Sophie's.

Note: the articles that I would like you to bring for us: two big saws, six sickles, two spades, two bill-hooks, one ax, two hoes, one big grill, choppers (or cutters) and a big knife to kill pigs with, a large grill for the chimney hook, a large copper cauldron for fifty or sixty pots. This cauldron is to make sugar with. We have a lot of sugar, you can make your own too. There are large quantity of bees in this country that produce a lot of honey.

I would also like for you to ask your cousin Sophie to have the following slippers made for us by Signe, for she knows how he makes them: three pairs of goat skin, two pairs of bronzed calf and one pair of green shoes. These six pairs should be made to fit her foot for it is the same size as her cousins'. For me a pair of goat skin, a pair of calf and a pair of green Moroccan leather.⁷ All of these shoes should lace. Mine should be longer than those of my daughters and wider in the same proportion, because I like to be comfortable.

If your cousin Sophie wants to come, she will also have land to cultivate; her cousins would be so pleased to see her again, but tell her that first she must iron the famous overcoat with nine holes,⁸ (if her husband wants to farm) for I would not wish for him to ply any other trade.

You and my sister Caroline have perhaps disagreed because of the affairs of my uncle, but my nephew, those things should be buried and you two must get together again with open hearts. If you choose the road I offer, neither one of you will need parents and you will not be resentful if they do not leave you anything, because in the years to come you will be able to provide for them.

Don't forget to bring seeds and cuttings,⁹ here listed: plum slips, Reine Claude apricots, apples, some grafts of good varieties of pears. If you have cider pears, bring them as well as seeds of several other varieties. The seeds must be kept in cabbage stumps so they will not dry out, if you do not take this precaution they will not grow. Plum seeds and apricot-peaches if you can find them. All of these seeds give good fruit. They do not need to be grafted. None of these fruits can be found in this region. There are lots of apples, but they do not keep. There are no pears or plums of any kind. Bring some cuttings of black currants, or dry currants. You could still find some on the bushes. If you have several types of wheat, bring several handfuls. You could add several plants with your grafts. Two pound of wild chicory seeds, alfalfa seeds, bring red cabbage seeds, carrots, bring turnips and some leek seeds because those I brought did not grow. White beans, peas, and sugar peas. I brought all of these vegetable seeds, but my beans did not sprout. If you can get a few tarragon seeds or else two or three plants or cuttings, as well as those onions called chives. The cuttings must be put into a small box, wrap them with clay and wet moss, they must be watered two or three times with soft water (not salt water) during the crossing. If you can, bring poplar and willow tree seeds. These are the kind that grow along the streams in your area and have very pliant wood- or if there are no seeds to be had, bring several thin cuttings that can be put with the others, as well as some cuttings of Frank willows. These trees are not found at all here and yet they are useful on a farm.

Please tell my sister Caroline to send Léopole to a coopery for several days to learn how to store barrels because you must be as self-sufficient as possible, because you cannot have those things done here without losing ten times more time than it would take to do it yourself, because people would rather cultivate their land then work for others.

Bring the necessary tools and divide them up among the workers who come with you, that way there will be no tax to pay, even thought they are new. They are very easy going when they see families arrive who intend to settle here.

What I said about necessary tools, each one of you must have his ax for there are many big trees to cut, which will give you, as I said, a considerable quantity of potash.

However, if both of you have only the needed funds for your trip, as I presume is the case, do not worry, we will advance what is needed for you to begin, so do not be hesitant for fear of the future.

As you will come via Holland, Mr. Lakanal asks that you get a half of ream of letter paper, and a half ream of lined paper for him and a case of eau de cologne, the kind that is sold in Paris for six or seven francs the case. Divide the paper among the baggage of each one, for it is supposed to be for the use of the household.

Plates and dishes should be of pipe clay only. Because other earthenware is too heavy. If you already have some, you should sell it and buy pipe clay in the port of departure. These plates only cost fifty sous a dozen and if you get them, have them put into a small crate. And for me get two dozen flat plates, one dozen soup dishes, because I will not have enough to serve dinner to all of you, two big salad bowls - round ones, because they will also serve as soup tureens.

⁷ This is a literal translation from *maroquin* vert.

⁸ The reference to the overcoat is presumably a family joke.

⁹ See Logan Esarey, *The Indiana Home* (Crawfordsville, Ind, 1943) p 11-15, 21-26. Settlers throughout the west brought seeds from home with them if they could and took pains to save and exchange them in order to grow plants that were not native to the new territory.

Do not forget some violet seeds for your cousins.

The season of October is the most favorable for crossing for there are no storms to fear. So, my nephew I urge you to be diligent, and not to forget anything I have told you. Tell my nephews and nieces that their turn will come, but that the older ones must go first.

Kiss your father and mother for me, give them my love, as well as to your brothers. Please kiss my sister Caroline and her husband for me as well as their children. If you see my uncle, give him my best regards, do not forget my cousin Jean, and my cousins Léonore and Marie-Philippe, if you see them. Kiss your wife for me and present my respect to your father and mother-in-law, and Aunt Caterine. Say hello to Eugenie.¹⁰

If you bring people who are not married and if she wants to come, tell her that we would see her again with pleasure and if she is married and you get along with her husband, we would be happy to see them both.

This comes with all of my affection and a big kiss.

M.B.F. Fme Lakanal

Nota: Other advantages of this country are to have hunting rights in twenty leagues of forest where you will find deer, hare, rabbit and partridge in autumn and winter, wild duck in abundance. Fishing in an immense river. In April you can make all the sugar you need within a week's time. No wood to buy for heating, there is as much as you want. You can have as many animals as you want. Cows are no more trouble during nine months of the year and you pigs will fatten up in the woods with beans, nuts and acorns. As you will not need to buy anything, when the year is over you will still have enough to live on.

If you write to me before leaving, this is our address: Mr. Lakanal, Vevay, Indiana, United States of America.

Here are the principal town along the river and to our place: from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, Marietta, Belle Ville, Belpre, Gallipolis, Village Francois, Limestone, a pretty town in Kentucky, Auguste, Cincinnati and Newport opposite this last and in Kentucky, Lawrenceburg, Vevay. Our house is three miles before arriving at Vevay on the left hand side of the river. There are two houses, separated by a creek that is dry when the river is low. Our house is the first one before the creek. The house is small. The farm is a half mile from the house we are now living in.

I will not give you the itinerary of the road from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. There are many Frenchmen in that city, you can easily get the information. Pittsburgh is a very commercial city, the general center of commerce between the eastern ports and the provinces of the west where we live. If you land in Philadelphia, it is in Marquit Strite (that is written Market Street) where you will find all of the freight stages for Pittsburgh. You can make arrangements for your baggage there, if you do not buy a horse to carry them. These stages take one month to six weeks to do the trip. There are many French merchants in this street who will be happy to give the required information to one of their compatriots.

If it is not difficult to obtain enough funds, I ask you to bring me a man's saddle and a woman's saddle, of good solid quality that you will pack with great care, so they will not be damaged, because they lose their value if they are scratched or frayed.

I also asked you in my preceding letter for a horsehair strainer to make flour, as well as an extra linen and a silk filter to make heavy cream because we brought a mill from Paris to grind the seeds for our own use and I was forgetful enough not to bring the strainers.

But if you do not have enough money, to get these things, don't do it, because it doesn't matter to me to give 100 francs more or less in April; as I told you and you should not be short of money during the trip.

femme Lakanal

Buy an English grammar so as to learn enough during the crossing, to ask for what you will need during the voyage.

Although this story doesn't belong to a truly Belgian family, the depiction of the travel during that period is unique and uncanny. It is a very personal view of life at the time.

That period saw a mixture of people make their way over here as refugees. The French Revolution brought many noblemen fleeing from the dangers of the Republic, then after the King's restoration to power, those who had shown allegiance to the Revolution fled Europe.

¹⁰ Eugenie may have been a servant; Lakanal suggests her as a possible choice for an indentured servant. It is not likely that she was a relative or a close friend.

¹¹ M.B.F.fme Lakanal abbreviates Marie Barbe François femme, or wife, of Lakanal

BELGIAN FAMILIES ON PERRY COUNTY INDIANA 1850 CENSUS

Researched and submitted by Don GOFFINET, Tell City, IN - Part Two

	Name	Born	Died	Married
H	GOFFINET ,Jean Baptist	1803, Les Bulles	1871, Perry Co.	28 Jan 1830, Belgium
W	GOFFINET ,Anne Mary	1807, Les Bulles	1875, Perry Co.	
Note: Jean and Anne were 5th.cousins once removed. They had 8 children with 7 on 1850 census and they also came to the U.S. on the "Mayflower II"				
C1	GOFFINET ,Mary Catherine	1830, Les Bulles	1914, Perry Co.	Victor Charles MARCHAL on 25 Sep 1851
C2	GOFFINET ,Andrew J.	1832, Les Bulles	1924, Perry Co.	Elizabeth FANARD on 4 Aug 1858
C3	GOFFINET ,Peter	1835, Les Bulles	1891, Perry Co.	Mary Euphrasia FAYS on 29 Aug 1872
C4	GOFFINET ,Jerome	1837, Les Bulles	1918, Perry Co.	Mary Leonie DAMIN on 14 Nov 1866
C5	GOFFINET ,Anne Catherine Amelie	1841, Les Bulles	1924, Perry Co.	Henry Joseph DEVILLEZ on 31 Jul 1866
C6	GOFFINET ,John Baptist,Jr	1844, Perry Co.	1911, Perry Co.	Catherine DAMIN on 4 Feb 1869
C7	GOFFINET ,Ann Mary	1846, Perry Co.	1848, Perry Co.	
C8	GOFFINET ,Adolph	1849, Perry Co.	1928, Perry Co.	1. .Mary J. RHODES/ 2. Harriet THIERY/ 3.. Mary Delila SPRINKLE
H	GOFFINET ,Jean Joseph Victor	1804, Les Bulles	1868, Perry Co.	25 Feb 1829
W	MARTIN ,Catherine	1808, Les Bulles	1888, Perry Co.	
Note: Victor and Catherine came to the U.S. 1848. He was the brother of Anne Mary, the wife of Jean Baptist, and Anne Marguerite, my Great-Great-Grandmother who died 9 days out of New Orleans on the ship "Moser Taylor" on 17 May 1854.				
C1	GOFFINET ,Magdeleine	1830, Belgium	1868, Perry Co.	Henry DEVILLEZ on 1 Nov 1857
H	HOULMONT ,Charles Joseph	1788, Chiny	1851, Perry Co.	25 Feb 1816
W	DELAISSE ,Mary Josephine	1795, Les Bulles	1842, Belgium	
1850 Census lists one child,				
C1	HOULMONT ,Jean Baptist	1835/Belgium	1915, PerryCo.	
but Jean Ducat's book shows 4 children:				
C1	HOULMONT ,Henry	b.1816, Les Bulles/ d.1880, Perry Co.		
C2	HOULMONT ,Pierre	b.1828, Les Bulles/ d.1891, Perry Co.		
C3	HOULMONT ,Jean Joseph	b.1831, Les Bulles		
C4	HOULMONT ,Jean Baptist			
H	JACQUES/JAMES , Joseph	1789, Belgium	1858, Perry Co.	
W	ALBERT ,Anne Mary	1795, Belgium	1852, Perry Co.	
C1	JACQUES ,John Joseph	1818, Belgium		
C2	JACQUES ,Adel Julie	1821		
C3	JACQUES ,Joseph Henry	1822, Belgium		
C4	JACQUES ,Pierre/Peter	1826		
C5	JACQUES ,Joseph,Jr.	1832, Belgium		
They came to the U.S. in 1832. The 1850 census had Peter and Joseph, Jr. living with them. Joseph Henry and Peter had households of their own and will follow.				
H	JACQUES/JAMES ,Henry	1822, Belgium	1900, Perry Co.	Sep 1849
W	SPRINKLE ,Sarah	1830, IN	1862, Perry Co.	
H	JACQUES/JAMES ,John	1818, Belgium	1892, Perry Co.	18 Oct 1842
W	GOFFINET ,Mary Catherine	1823, Les Bulles	1909, Perry Co.	
C1	JACQUES ,Henry	1843, IN		
C2	JACQUES ,Mary	1845, IN		
C3	JACQUES ,Harriet	1847, KY		
H	KERGEN ,Francois	1805, Halanzy		
W1	TOUSSAINT ,Anne Mary	1810	1848	
W2	HUBERT ,Mary Therese			9 May 1855
Francois and Anne came to the U.S. in 1847 with 2 children.				
C1	KERGEN ,Josephine	1835, Halanzy	1915, Perry Co.	John Paul FRANCIS
C2	KERGEN ,Jean Pierre	1837, Halanzy	1855, Perry Co.	

H	MEUNIER , Joseph	1812, Chiny	1912, Perry Co.	28 Feb 1848
W	BELVA , Mary Jeanne	1816, Chiny	1877, Perry Co.	
C1	MEUNIER , Frederick	1845, KY	1929, Perry Co.	
C2	MEUNIER , Mary	1849, IN		

Note: Joseph came to U.S. in 1843 and Mary Jeanne came in ca.1847. Joseph may have been married before since Frederick was born in KY in 1845.

H	PIERRE/PETER , Andre	1806, Jamoigne	1893, Perry Co.	5 Feb 1832
W	GRAVET , Elizabeth	1805, Les Bulles	1882, Perry Co.	
C1	PIERRE/PETER , James	1834, Jamoigne	1913, Perry Co.	
C2	PIERRE/PETER , Elizabeth J.	1837, Jamoigne	1920, Perry Co.	
C3	PIERRE/PETER , Anne Mary	1838, Jamoigne	1854, Perry Co.	
C4	PIERRE/PETER , Victoria	1840, Jamoigne	1912, Perry Co.	
C5	PIERRE/PETER , Andrew, Jr.	1843, Perry Co.	1854, Perry Co.	
C6	PIERRE/PETER , John Baptist	1845, Perry Co.	1923, Perry Co.	
C7	PIERRE/PETER , August	1848, Perry Co.	1913, Perry Co.	

Note: Andre and Elizabeth came to the U.S. in 1842 on the ship "Mayflower II". There were other Belgium families on this ship that left Le Havre, France and arrived in New Orleans, LA on the 17 Jan 1842.

H **TIBESSART**, Jean Baptist 1815, Belgium

Note: Jean came to the U.S. in ca.1844 and was on the 1850 census, but he returned to Belgium.

Belgians Among the Founders of Scott Co. MO.

By Jean Ducat and Kay Brusati

By sharing their Belgian and American information Kay Brusati and Jean Ducat have been able to trace the road these families took from Belgium, to Ohio and then Missouri, especially thanks to the births along the way westward.

Scott County is located in southeast Missouri along the Mississippi River. It was organized as a county in 1821. Records show Belgians buying land in Scott County at least as early as 1848/1849 when Peter KETTEL, John THOMAS and John H. DUMEY/DUMAY purchased their land from the federal government."

The 1850 Census of Scott County Missouri included only one family identified as Belgian. This was the KETTEL family; Frances KETTEL, was born in Meix-le-Tigue and her son Mathias was born in Habergy, both in the present province of Luxembourg, Belgium. Their husband and father, Peter KETTEL, who was also born in Habergy, had died in November of 1849 and was included on Scott County's mortality schedule for 1850.

Were there other Belgians in Scott County Missouri as early as 1850? Land records would indicate there were; perhaps they were identified on the census as French or German because of the languages they spoke. The Nicholas OURTH family was identified as German and the Joseph LEGRAND family as French. Other families may also have been identified incorrectly. These families lived in the German settlement of New Hamburg, also called Hamburg in some records, and it was in this same area that most of the Belgians originally settled.

The Belgians in the New Hamburg area attended St. Lawrence Catholic Church, established in 1847. Some names appearing on donation and subscription lists in the 1850s and 1860s were DOHOGNE, DUMEY, LEGRAND, OURTH, THOMAS and WELTER. Later some of these families would transfer to St. Augustine parish when it was established in Kelso in 1878 and Guardian Angel, founded 1893, in Oran. In Benton a log cabin church, St. Mary's, had been erected about 1844, but was in existence only a few years.

The earliest Belgians to be naturalized in Scott County include Nicholas OURTH in 1852 and Joseph DOHOGNE in 1854. By 1858 there were eight Belgians who had received their citizenship in Scott County, Missouri. In addition to OURTH and DOHOGNE, they were John BORE, 1857; John DUMAY (DUMEY), 1857; Francis KAMP, 1858; Joseph LAGRAN, 1857; Hubert J. LEGRAND, 1858 and Jacob RUBERT, 1858.

The 1860 Census of Scott County Missouri included 14 families with ties to Belgium. Many of the Belgians came to Scott County Missouri by way of Ohio and the birthplaces of their children, given in the 1860 census, reflect this migration. By 1870 the families identified in the census as Belgian had increased to twenty-five. New names appearing in 1870 were: DeHOOK, GERRARD, GILLIS, GOSHE, HESS, and KEMP.

These immigrants came from two areas of Belgium. The first group left in 1831 from the Arlon region and traveled with people from Lorraine and Alsace (they shared the same Germanic dialect). The second group were French-speaking Walloons from the area of Francorchamps, Province of Liège. Until 1845 these two groups shared the same starting point in Ohio: Stark and Lorain Counties. In Stark County, OH they lived initially in the Canton area.

New Indian treaties encouraged the colonists to venture on the fertile soil of the Eastern bank of the Mississippi River because of the soil's riches and the suitability of the landscape. The Belgians of Ohio then sold their property and settled new places such as New Hambourg, Oran and Kelso. There they prospered as is witnessed by the letter, dated "New Hambourg, 9 February 1868", written by one of the settlers, Jean Joseph DOHOGNE.

Taking with him his wife and seven children, Jean Joseph DOHOGNE had left from Antwerp on the ship "Philomena" on 15 May 1855 and arrived in Boston on 3 July 1855. This ship also counted among its passengers, J.J DOHOGNE's neighbor, Jean JACQUEMIN, with his wife and daughter, as well as emigrants from Brabant like Mathieu GOORIS and his wife and seven children. This detail will explain the destiny of two of Jean Joseph DOHOGNE's elder daughters. The GOORIS family was expected in Wisconsin while the DOHOGNEs were expected in Scott Co., Missouri by at least 3 other emigrant families.

Among the 7 DOHOGNE and GOORIS children, several were of marrying age. Forty-nine days at sea made meeting people easy, soon followed by engagements. As they passed through Wisconsin before making their way to Missouri, the marriages of M.C. Josephine and M.A Angélique DOHOGNE were celebrated in Green Bay as the letter confirms. His family smaller, Jean Joseph DOHOGNE continued diagonally through Illinois. It was in the Prairie, past the great river, that Henri Jh. DOHOGNE was waiting for his brother Jean, along with his wife Marie Anne DUMEZ. Her brother, Jean Henri DUMEZ had married Marie Anne DOHOGNE, Jean and Henri's sister. So the four families gathered there. We must assume that a letter was sent to Francorchamps from there, before the move to Missouri, inviting both parents and friends to join them in the new colony.

Most of the letter is self-explanatory and does not require any comment. Here it is in its entirety.

" My dearest parents in Europe,

I am writing you a few words to inform you about our health and also to wish you a holy and happy New Year; may it be better for you than it has been for us, last year that is, as I am suffering from rheumatism more than ever: I was bed-ridden for 4 months. After that, our Clémentine fell ill with a nasty fever and in the space of three days, the Good Lord saw fit to call her home, administered with the sacraments of the church. She passed away piously on December 15th, at the age of 14 years. The doctor remained at her side for one day and one night without being able to comfort her. It was a great sorrow for my wife, for me and for the whole family to lose the child of our old age; but one must acknowledge the will of God.

I will tell you, my dear parents, that we left from Europe with a large family and now there are only the 4 of us left with François Jh and Adolphe. Jean Baptiste is apprenticing as a barrel maker and Constant married an 18y old German-French girl. With \$850, he bought 100 acres of land, a good house, a barn with all the necessary things, a good orchard with 75 large apple trees and a good number of peach trees; he earned all that within 4 years at a saw mill where he made \$5 a day. Last year, our Baptiste and our François worked an American farmer's land for half the crop. The farmer provided for everything: seeds, plow, horses, food... We only had to provide the labor. The crop brought in \$600 to be divided between me and Jean Baptiste, as it was the first time he was working for himself. With that money we bought 120 acres of the best land around Hambourg for \$800; altogether we now have 280 acres; we bought it because it was good and beautiful, but it still needs to be cleared. François and Adolphe are doing that right now; this winter they have cleared 10 acres. We wish you all the wood we will be burning in huge stacks; there are trees that are 9 feet in diameter. Last year was favorable except that the drought affected the corn and the potatoes. The wheat crop was reasonable; wheat sells here for \$2.75 a bushel; potatoes for \$1 a bushel; a pound of wheat flour costs 7c as does a pound of pork. A pound of beef comes to 10-12c, a pound of butter to 30c, eggs, 20c a dozen. A good horse costs \$200, a team of oxen \$100, a cow \$25-30 and sheep \$3. We have 4 horses -3 workhorses and a colt-; 3 cows, 2 heifers and 2 young oxen, and 11 sheep. We butchered 10 pigs and a 300lb ox and we still have 25 roaming through the woods.

We would like to know how you are managing since you sold your land. Do you still have sheep? Can people still raise cattle there? Our church is now finished. It cost about \$35,000 but it is a beautiful church with an organ, a priest who speaks both German and English and is studying French. His pay is \$900 a year; he charges \$9 for marriages and \$6 for a burial mass. We have a teacher whom we pay \$900 a year; he speaks German and English and he plays the organ. The church pews are rented for a year and cost 1,800. As you can see it's important to make a good living to pay for all this.

They are working on a railroad track that will come about 2 miles from our place; when it is done, we will be able to make the trip to St. Louis and back, in a day; railroad workers earn \$2 a day.

We can hardly wait to hear how our family is doing in Francorchamps and in Ster and how our sister-in-law Marie is doing with all her daughters. Does she keep house or what does she do? We heard that our brother-in-law GROSJEAN still does good business and that things go well with him, as we heard he built a big building for the railroad. I am glad God still watches over you. You are lucky to have kept your children with you this long, because if you were in America it would have been different; normally girls marry when 17 or 18y old; when they stay single past 20 they think they have passed their prime. My brother Henri Joseph is alone with his wife now: Marie Jeanne married a German Belgian¹²; he farms their land, their father keeps a third of the crop without working. He lives like a rich man: he earns \$800 in interest. He always wants to go back to the old country and see his parents and friends but his wife will not let him; she was sick for a long time with a fever and then with dysentery; she was administered to twice, but she is a bit better now.

My brother worries about what becomes of the people at home; all these poor people will soon find that they no longer have any room for a garden, while there is so much rich land here that doesn't even need fertilizing and remain idle. All the European families who settled here live are doing well; the LEGRAND family arrived with nothing, and now, they all have beautiful land and live well. But for you, there doesn't seem to be anybody who has the courage to leave your "Siberia" to go to a country where people live easier and work half as much. A relative of Constant's wife came from Europe recently; his trip from his home, here took 15 days and only cost him \$60.

¹² One of Jean THOMAS' sons, born in Weiler - Arlon, Belgium, who emigrated from Habergy. He had also first stopped in Ohio before settling in Scott Co., MO (8 children). Jean's wife was Catherine KETTEL born in Habergy.

Dear parents, that's all I can tell you, besides that my wife so longs for her sisters to forget her sorrow over our little girl's death. Our two daughters are still in Wisconsin. They say they will come and visit this year. Angélique has 4 children, 3 boys and a girl and Joséphine has two, a boy and a girl.

Dear parents, we are now all healthy. I hope this letter will find you healthy too. Give our regards to all our brothers and sisters, inlaws, relatives and friends in Ster and Francorchamps; also those of my brother Henri Joseph and of my brother-in-law DUMEZ to all their families and friends; also of Hubert GILLES to his family and friends.

We join in wishing you all sorts of happiness and prosperity, spiritual and temporal.

With all our best wishes and friendship,

Jean Joseph DOHOGNE and Marie-Anne DECHAMPS

Please be so kind as to forward this note to Jean Henri COLLIN, teacher in Francorchamps.

We are awaiting news from you to hear news from the old country and to learn the names of those who are married and who have passed away. "

1860 US Census, Scott Co. Missouri

M653, roll 657, extracted and submitted by Kay Brusati, San Anselmo, CA (Census taken as of June 1, 1860)

Name	age/sex	Occupation	birthplace	Name	age/sex	Occupation	birthplace
<u>Moreland Township, Post Office Benton</u>							
John LEGRAND	40/M	carpenter	Belgium	Stephen HEISLER	6/M		Missouri
Barbary LEGRAND	31/F		Bavaria	Nicholas HEP(?)	29/ M	farmhand	Germany
John HASLER	6/M		Missouri	Magdalena KETTEL	28/F		Ohio
Franklin HASLER	4/M		Missouri	Michael KETTEL	7/M		Missouri
Mary(?) ROBER	57/F	farmer	Belgium	Hannah KETTEL	6/F		Missouri
Nicholas ROBER	26/M	farmhand	Belgium	Joseph KETTEL	3/M		Missouri
Jacob ROBER	24/M	farmhand	Belgium	Edward KETTEL	1/M		Missouri
Peter ROBER	22/M	farmhand	Belgium	Nicholas HEP(?)	47/M	farmer	Belgium
Charley ROBER	17/M	farmhand	Belgium	Mary T. HEP	39/F		Belgium
Mary ROBER	15/F		Belgium	Joseph HEP	6/M		Missouri
John THOMAS	58/M	farmhand	Belgium	Mary HEP	4/F		Missouri
Catharina THOMAS	44/F		Belgium	Francis HEP	2/M		Missouri
Sophia THOMAS	19/F		Belgium	John B. HEP	6mos/M		Missouri
Peter THOMAS	23/M	farmhand	Ohio	Michle GOCHA	68/F		Belgium
Anthony THOMAS	15/M	farmhand	Ohio	Peter VOIGT	29/M	farmer	Prussia
Mathias THOMAS	12/M	attended school	Ohio	Catherine VOIGT	23/F		Ohio
Hannah THOMAS	9/F		Missouri	Catherine VOIGT	1mo/F		Missouri
Joseph THOMAS	11/M		Missouri	Barbary GOCHA	60/F	farmer	Belgium
Catherine THOMAS	5/F		Missouri	John GOCHA	19/M	farmhand	Ohio
John THOMAS	1/M		Missouri	Nicholas WELTER	43/M	farmer	Belgium
Charles FETTER	36/M	farmer	France	Catherine WELTER	30/F		Belgium
Mary FETTER	36/F		Belgium	Henry WELTER	15/M	farmhand	Ohio
Michael FETTER	15/M	farmhand	Ohio	Anna L. WELTER	11/F	attended school	Ohio
Henry FETTER	14/M		Ohio	John WELTER	7/M		Missouri
Barbary FETTER	13/F		Ohio	Michle WELTER	6/M		Missouri
Catherine FETTER	8/F	attended school	Ohio	Peter WELTER	4/M		Missouri
William FETTER	7/M	attended school	Missouri	Joseph WELTER	11mos/M		Missouri
George FETTER	5/M		Missouri	Benedict SCHERER	34/M	farmer	Baden
Lawrence FETTER	3/M		Missouri	Mary SCHERER	25/F		Belgium
John FETTER	3mos/M		Missouri	Joseph SCHERER	5/M		Missouri
Andrew FETTER	3mos/M		Missouri	John SCHERER	3/M		Missouri
Francis LAGRAN	32/M	farmer	Belgium	Mary SCHERER	1/F		Missouri
Mary J. LAGRAN	35/F		Belgium				
Joseph LAGRAN	6/M		Missouri	<u>Kelso Township, Post Office Kelso</u>			
Louis LAGRAN	3/M		Missouri	Hubard J. LEGRAND	29/M	farmhand	Belgium
Nicholas LAGRAN	9mos		Missouri	Catherine LEGRAND	27/F		Ohio
Mary J. CHARLIER (?)	73/F		Belgium	Mary T. LEGRAND	5/F		Missouri
Jackson CHARLIER(?)	26/M			Elizabeth LEGRAND	3/F		Missouri
Constantine DOHOIGNE	18/M	farmhand	Belgium	Mary L. LEGRAND	1/F		Missouri
John LAGRAN	40/M	carpenter	Belgium	Michle GOCHA	30/ M	farmer	Belgium
Barbary LAGRAN	38/F		Bavaria	Josephine GOCHA	24/F		Belgium
John HEISLER	8/M	attended school	Missouri	Mary GOCHA	6mos/F		Missouri

Additional information on the Scott Co. MO Belgians before 1860 - By Jean Ducat

S	COLLIN, Jean Pierre	b.Francorchamps	1858	Scott Co., MO
H	DOHOGNE, Henri	b. 1803, Francorchamps	1845	Scott Co., MO
W	DUMEZ, Marie Anne	b. Ster	1845	Scott Co., MO
C1	unknown			
C2	unknown			
C3	unknown			
C4	DOHOGNE, Marie Jeanne	b. 1844, Ster	1845	Scott Co., MO
H	DOHOGNE, Jean Joseph	b. 1813, Ster	1855	OH and MO
W	DECHAMPS, Marie Anne	b. 1812, Francorchamps	1855	OH and MO
C1	DOHOGNE, Catherine Joseph	b. 1837, Ster	1855	WI
C2	DOHOGNE, Anne Angélique	b. 1840, Ster	1855	WI
C3	DOHOGNE, Constant	b. 1842, Ster	1855	OH and MO
C4	DOHOGNE, Jean Baptiste	b. 1845, Ster	1855	OH and MO
C5	DOHOGNE, François Jh.	b. 1848, Ster	1855	OH and MO
C6	DOHOGNE, Adolphe	b. 1851, Ster	1855	OH and MO
C7	DOHOGNE, Marie Clementine	b. 1854, Ster	1855	OH and MO
H	DUMEZ, Jean Henri	b. 1811, Francorchamps	1845	OH and MO
W	DOHOGNE, Marie Anne	b. 1811, Ster	1845	OH and MO
C1	DUMEZ, Anne Marie	b. 1841, Francorchamps	1845	OH and MO
C2	DUMEZ, Marie Angélique	b. 1843, Francorchamps	1845	OH and MO
S	GOCHA/GAUCHÉ, Michèle	b. 1792, Belgium		MO
S	GOCHA/GAUCHÉ, Barbe	b. 1800, Belgium		MO
H	GOCHA/GAUCHÉ, Michel	b. 1830, Belgium		MO
W	?/Josephine	b. 1836, Belgium		MO
C1	GOCHA/GAUCHÉ, Mary	b. 1859, MO		MO
S	HAQUET, Jean François	b. 1826, Francorchamps		MO
H	HEP, Nicolas	b. 1813, Belgium		Scott Co. MO
W	?/M. T.	b. 1821, Belgium		Scott Co. MO
H	HENRIGILLE, Hubert	b, Francorchamps	1858	MO
W	?	died in Belgium		
C1	HENRIGILLE, Marie			MO
C2	HENRIGILLE, Marie Catherine			WI
C3	HENRIGILLE, Alphonse Jh	b. 1840		MO
H	JACQUEMIN, Jean Laurent	b. 1826, Francorchamps	1855	MO
W	HENRIJEAN, Lambertine	b. 1834, Francorchamps	1855	MO
C	JACQUEMIN, Josephine	b. 1854, Francorchamps	1855	MO
H	KETTEL, Pierre	b. 1796, Habergy	1831	OH and MO
W	BILOCQUE, Marie Françoise	b. 1794, Meix-le-Tige	1831	OH and MO
C1	KETTEL, Catherine	b. 1819, Habergy	1831	OH and MO
C2	KETTEL, Mathias	b. 1831, Habergy	1831	OH and MO
H	LEGRAND, François	b. 1828, Ster	1850	Scott Co., MO
W	?/ Marie J	b. 1825, Ster	1850	Scott Co., MO
S	LEGRAND, Hubert	b. 1831, Ster	1850	Scott Co., MO
S	LEGRAND, Jean	b. 1820, Ster	1850	Scott Co., MO
H	LEGRAND, Michel	b. 1825, Ster	1850	Scott Co., MO
W	DUMEZ, Marie Angélique	b. 1843, Francorchamps	1845	Scott Co., MO

W	ROBER, Mary	b. 1803	-	Scott Co., MO
C1	ROBER, Nicholas	b. 1834	-	Scott Co., MO
C2	ROBER, Jacob	b. 1836	-	Scott Co., MO
C3	ROBER, Peter	b. 1838	-	Scott Co., MO
C4	ROBER, Charles	b. 1843	-	Scott Co., MO
C5	ROBER, Marie	b. 1845	-	Scott Co., MO
H	THOMAS, Jean Jr.	b 1809, Weiler	1831	OH and MO
W	KETTEL, Catherine	b. 1819, Habergy	1831	OH and MO
H	WELTER, Nicholas	b. 1817, Belgium	1845	OH and MO
W	?/Catherine	b. 1830, Belgium	1845	OH and MO

Belgian Revel in Baseball's Home - A 450-Year-Old Brussels Festival Comes to Cooperstown

Article from The New York Times METRO - Mon Jul 12, 1999 - Written by Glenn COLLINS

Submitted by Pierre INGHELS

To the uninitiated, it may seem exceedingly odd - daft perhaps? - to honor the tiny distant nation of Belgium at the epicenter of the great American pastime during the high season of baseball.

Nevertheless, in the first 'Belgium Comes to Cooperstown Festival', a two-day effusion of Belgianophilia that ended today with a beer tasting, the Belgian Tourist Office sponsored a celebration of its nation's culture and way of life. It drew nearly a thousand tourists, Belgium worshippers and beer lovers.

Festival goers swarmed to a Belgian be-in that was a re-staging of the 450-year-old Ommegang Festival in Brussels. There was a Belgian procession, complete with mock 16th-century costumes provided by the Belgian government. There were Belgian sausages(flavored of course with Belgian beer) and Belgian chocolates.

Revelers waited in long lines for Belgian brews and Belgian Liège-style waffles. There were traditional Belgian puppets, Belgian lace trimmings and even a raffle of limited edition comic books featuring that Belgian icon, Tintin.

But, Belgium?

"The Belgian connection makes perfect sense," said Elinor J VINCENT, chairman of Cooperstown's weekly newspaper, The Freeman's Journal, founded in 1808. "A Venezuelan festival wouldn't work, but here, as in Belgium, we are rural, and we still have a viable farming community, as Belgium does. And Cooperstown was once the hops capital of America."

Indeed, in the 19th century, Cooperstown village was called Hops City, after the plant that is used to preserve and flavor beer.

"About 80% of the American hop crop was grown in this area through the 1860's, 1870's and 1880's," said Dr. Gilbert T VINCENT, president of the Farmers' Museum, a mile North of town center. Now on display is an exhibition on hop-farming, titled "When the Hop was King".

"Even the weather is very Belgian," said Frederique RAEYMAEKERS, the director of the Belgian Tourist Office, eyeing the scudding clouds that threatened the procession with sprinkles of rain, then mercurially yielded to dazzling sun.

The festival provided further evidence that "there is a Belgian Boom in the United States," said Liliane OPSOMER, a spokeswoman for the tourist office. She was dressed in the procession as Queen Mary of Hungary in a silk-brocaded 16th-century-style gown imported from Brussels. Ms RAEYMAEKERS noted that the modest nation of 10 million people by the North Sea, in an area scarcely larger than New Jersey, has been enjoying extraordinary American visibility of late. Belgian beers, brewed for sipping, with food, have quadrupled their sales in the United States in the last decade.

The United States now imports \$35.3 million worth of chocolate from Belgium annually, more than from any other country, according to the latest Customs Service statistics. In New York City, there has been an explosion of shops that offer Belgian-style double-fried potatoes. And no fewer than 5 eateries now inhabit a new restaurant district in Manhattan known as Little Belgium, but it does boast a Brewery Ommegang, a one-and-a-half year-old maker of Belgian-style beers that is the first and only United States joint venture of three Belgian beer makers and American microbrewers.

The weekend's festivities were timed to follow the Ommegang pageant in Brussels, held this year on July 1st at the city's historic center, te Grand'Place. The Ommegang festival (for which the American brewery is named) commemorates a legendary 1549 reception in Brussels given to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. The modern pageant, one of the most spectacular in Europe, fills the historic center of Brussels with 2,000 costumed Renaissance nobles, guildsmen and peasants, cheered by thousands.

And so, revelers applauded Saturday as a mock Charles V honored Wendy LITTLEFIELD and her husband Donald FEINBERG, the American co-owners of the Brewery Ommegang, in a faux knighting ceremony.

Looking on was State Senator James L.SEWARD, who represents Cooperstown. The festival and the brewery have helped "to make the region more worldly," he said, adding, "It's a recognition that a sleepy upstate New York community is quite cosmopolitan."

Jeff IDELSON, director of communications for the Baseball Hall of Fame said with a laugh that "we do not feel any competition with Belgium," noting that attendance at the Hall of Fame was up 24% in the first 6 months of 1999, on pace to far exceed last year's total of 331,284. "There are no Belgian Hall of Famers, but the brewery is definitely Hall of Fame material," he said collegially. There is, in fact, a Belgian community in this village of 2,273. It consists of Dr.Walter FRANK, 57, the chief of medicine at Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital; his father August, 88 and his mother Hilda, 86. "But actually, it is only a Belgian community of two," said Dr. FRANK at the festival, "because I'm a naturalized citizen."

AREA NEWS**The Wisconsin Corner**

By Mary Ann DEFNET

The Peninsula Belgian-American Club held its annual Christmas dinner on Sunday, December 5th. Guest speaker was Bill TISCHLER of the University of Wisconsin/Madison who gave a slide presentation showing striking similarities between buildings in Belgium and those here. The emphasis was on reasons for choosing the Belgian settlement in southern Door Co. for a National Historic Landmark.

Plans are again under way for a trip to Belgium, probably in September 2000. The first regular meeting of the Club will be held in April.

The West Virginia Corner

By Vicky ZABEAU-BOWDEN

The Belgian - American Heritage Society of WV held their annual Christmas Party and December meeting on December 12, 1999 at the Waldomore in Clarksburg, WV.

A general meeting was conducted and a special prayer was offered to one of our Charter members, Marguerite "Charles" Rexroad, who had passed away since our October meeting. Mrs. Rexroad was an instrumental member of our group and delighted us with her wonderful Belgian pastries and pleasant sweetness within the Club. She will be greatly missed.

The guest speaker for our December meeting was Dr. Ken Fones-Wolf, Professor of Labor Studies and Research at West Virginia University. Dr. Fones-Wolf spoke on "Belgian settlers in the Clarksburg area". It was a most enjoyable program and many members were able to contribute to Dr. Fones-Wolf research. Further insight was provided on local settlers from information they recalled from their own families' tales of immigrating to the area. We are happy that Dr. Fones-Wolf will be participating in our organization in the future for various functions and will speak with more members on their heritage and memories.

After the meeting was adjourned everyone enjoyed the Belgian pastries and foods that were provided by all the members of the group.

The next meeting of the Belgian - American Heritage Society will be held on Saturday March 11 at Raymon's Restaurant in Clarksburg. This will be our luncheon meeting and all those of Belgian descent are welcome to join us.

The BAHS of WV wish a most pleasant New Year and New Century to all of the "Belgian Laces" members and friends.

Sincerely,

*Vickie Zabeau Bowden***To and From****From Linda WRIGHT**

Just in case someone is interested: there is now a searchable database for Census Record years 1870, 1880 and 1910 - combined index to St. Joseph County, Indiana

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~insbags/indexto.htm>

Linda

QUERIES**BL-00-375 :DE MEYER-SOPHIE**

From: Jack BECQUE, Elk Grove Village, IL

I am seeking the information about Frans DE MEYER and his spouse Constance SOPHIE for (year 1899 and/or 1900) including the ship names and departure dates from Antwerp.

Jack Becqué - jabjr@compuserve.com

BL-00-376: CLEYMANS

Looking for Staphania CLEYMANS, from Willebroek came either to the USA before 1920 as a housekeeper or Nanny for an Argentina family. Her sister Corine also came to the US. One of them was sponsored by a Belgian Priest, Father Roosen or Roozen, of New York. He was a sponsor for many Belgians Can anyone help?

Simone DeCeuninckx-Anderson - simoneand@hotmail.com

BL-00-377: DEVILLERS-HANNOY

My maternal ancestors were born in Ransart, Hainault, Belgium. Looking for Constant DEVILLERS born ca. 1849 who married Adele HANNOY (they were cousins) by 1870. My grandfather, Eli Nestor Joseph DEVILLERS came over in 1888. He was a glass gatherer and married my grandmother in 1898 in Brownsville, PA. His mother, Adele, came later as a widow and died in Hartford City, IN in 1904. If anyone has any connection to the DEVILLERS or HANNOYs, I would certainly appreciate hearing from you.

From Irmaleen WILLIAMS, Bumpass, VA

BL-00-378: KIN/KHINN

Looking for information on the ship which transported my ggg grandfather and children. Residing in Hachy, county D'Etalle, Province of Luxembourg, Belgium, immediately prior to emigration, emigrated in May 1871(?) or 1872. Destined for Ohio, specifically settling at the time in Seneca County, Ohio. Father: Jean KIN b. 1821 age 50 or 51, farmer, widower aka John KIN, naturalized in 1879.

Children:

Marie KIN b. 1851 age 19/20

Catherine KIN b. 1855 age 16/17

Jacques KIN b. 1857 age 13/14 aka Jacob KIN

Mathias KIN b. 1859 age 12/13

Marie Louisa KIN b. 1861 age 10/11 aka Louisa KIN

Family story also relates that a Joe BOUILLON was on the same ship. - From Jane IRWIN - 5irwins@sgi.net

BL-00-379: GUYAUX

François GUYAUX, emigrated in 1890 to Allegheny Co, PA. Was this François GUYAUX born in 1845 at Wanfercée-Baulet? Was he Céline MOUREAU's husband?

Does anyone have access to the 1900 US Census for this county? One of his descendants worked in Charleroi.

This couple travelled with at least 3 children: Alphonsine, b in 1873, Pauline and Paul (aka Léopold).

Jean DONTAINE - jmdontaine@swing.be

Thank You for remembering to pay your membership dues for 2000!